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28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

No. 3060 VOL. CXXIX

OCTOBER 1, 1938

Annual Subscription (with Diary) 201-. Single Copies 9d.



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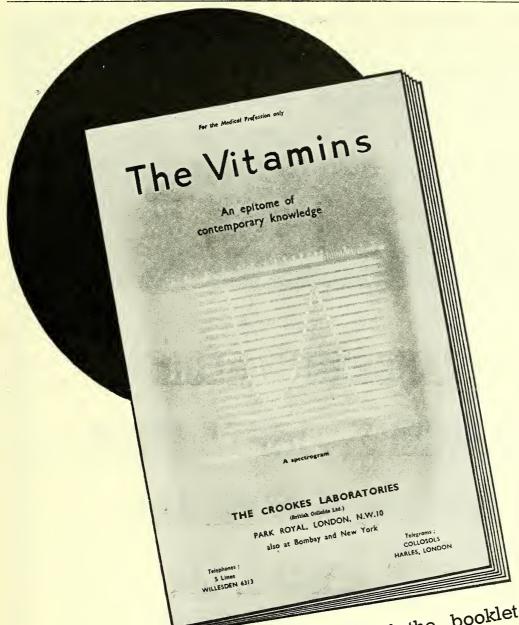
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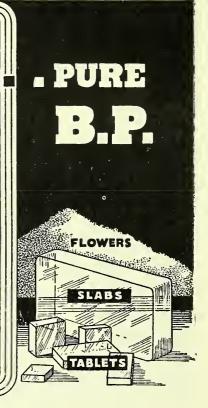
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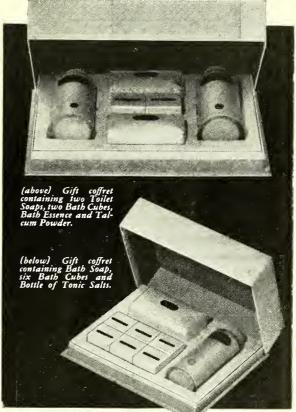
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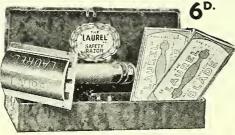
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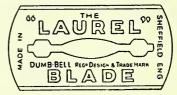
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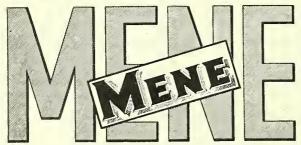
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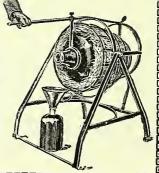
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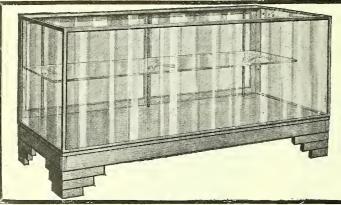
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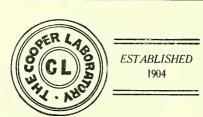
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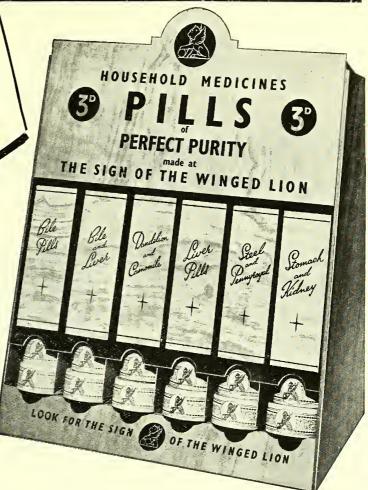
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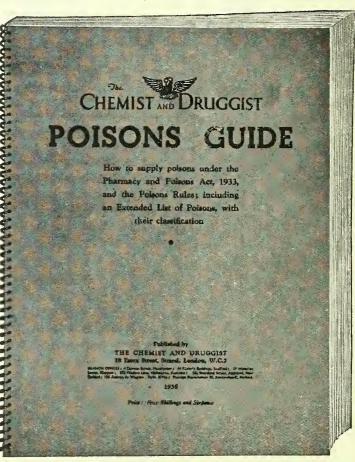
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London Prices to the Trade (subject)





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News of the Week

Pharmacists and the Emergency

The following particulars have been issued by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for the information of members who may be considering whether they should offer their services nationally or locally in the present emergency:-

A.R.P. Services.—The Home Office request members of the Society in business not to join these services as regular members.

TERRITORIAL ARMY, ETC.—Pharmacists who are already members of the Territorial Army, the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, the Auxiliary Air Force or similar services cannot expect to be released on pharmaceutical grounds from the obligation to be called to the colours, an obligation into which they have voluntarily entered.

ENLISTMENT IN THE DEFENCE FORCES.—Pharmacists engaged in retail business, whether as proprietors, managers or assistants, will, as in the last war, be regarded as members of a "reserved occupation" in the event of a scheme of national service being introduced. They will be required for the provision of an adequate pharmaceutical service for the civilian population, and it will be after that has been provided that pharmacists who can be spared for service with the defence forces will be released.

It will be understood from the above that pharmacists in retail businesses are strongly urged to remain at their present

work until they are otherwise informed.

OPENING OF THE COLLEGE.—The opening of the ninety-seventh session of the Pharmaceutical Society's School of Pharmacy which was to have taken place on October 5 has been postponed until October 17. The inaugural meeting will not be held.

Key Industry Exemption Application

The Board of Trade has received an application under Section 10 (5) of the Finance Act, 1926, for an Order exempting LITHIUM FLUORIDE CRYSTALS not less than one centimetre in any dimension.

Any communication should be addressed to the Principal Assistant Secretary, Industries and Manufactures Department, Board of Trade, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, before

October 11, 1938.

Essential Commodities Reserves Order

The Board of Trade has issued as Essential Commodities Reserves (Declaration) Order, 1938 (S.R. & O., No. 1110, H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d.), an Order under which commodities specified in the schedule to the Order are commodities which in the opinion of the Board of Trade would be essential

to the vital needs of the community in the event of war. Among the articles included in the schedule are: Cereals and allied products—arrowroot, barley, cereals (manufactured) in boxes or packages, malt, malt extracts and preparations, oat products; meat products—lard, livers; oilseeds, oils, etc.—coconut oil, cotton seed oil, fish oils (including cod-liver oil), ground nut oil, linseed and linseed oil, olive oil, palm kernel oil, palm oil, rape oil, soya oil; sugar and allied products—glucose, honey (fresh or bottled), molasses, saccharine, sugar; fruit and vegetables-fruit pectin; beverages-chocolate (including manufactured products thereof), table waters and cordials; condiments—baking powder, gelatin, ginger, vinegar; fertilisers—ammonium nitrate, ammonium phosphate, ammonium sulphate, basic slag, bone meal, calcium cyanamide, calcium hydroxide, sodium nitrate, nitric acid, sulphur, sulphuric acid; petroleum products—pitch, wax, white spirit.

Marine War Risks Insurance

Revised schedules of war risk rates were issued this week by the joint rating committee of company and Lloyds underwriters. No rates were quoted for conveyance to and from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland, the rates being left to the discretion of the underwriters. The new rates are about double those of the previous schedule which came into force on Tuesday of last week, but in certain cases, the Mediterranean in particular, the rate has risen to £5 per cent. outwards and homewards where previously it was 30s. per cent. out and 40s. per cent. home.

The following is the text of a communication from the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, addressed to Sir Keith Price, who led the deputation from trade organisations

received by the Board of Trade.

During the meeting yesterday afternoon about marine war risks insurance, members of your deputation asked for information regarding the Government scheme for the insurance of cargoes against war risks when this country is at war. existence of this scheme was, as you know, announced in the House of Commons in 1936 and the announcement was repeated by both the President of the Board of Trade and myself in June this year. I should like to confirm the statement made to the deputation that, in the event of this country being engaged in a major war, the Government intend to open an office immediately for the insurance of cargoes against war risks. The scheme will follow generally the lines of the Government scheme which was in force at the end of the last war.

It will be available for the insurance, on a premium basis, of all cargoes (except, of course, enemy property) thereafter shipped on British or neutral ships. The risks to be covered

CONTENTS See p. 359

and the scope of the cover will be in accordance with current market practice.

Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920-32

WITHDRAWAL OF AUTHORITIES

(From "The London Gazette," September 27, 1938)

Whereas William Airth, of 10 Pasture Road, Chapel Town, Leeds, formerly carrying on business as a pharmacist at 14 Cambridge Road, Leeds, has been convicted of an offence against the Dangerous Drugs Acts:

And whereas the said William Airth cannot in my opinion properly be allowed to be in possession of or supply the drugs to which the Raw Opium, etc., Regulations, 1937, apply, nor to carry on the business of manufacturing, retailing, dispensing or compounding the drugs or preparations to which the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937, apply:

Now therefore, after consultation with the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by No. 5 of the Raw Opium, etc., Regulations, 1937, and by No. 7 of the Dangerous Drugs, Regulations, 1937, I hereby withdraw as from to-day's date from the said William Airth the authorities granted by the said Regulations to persons who are authorised sellers of poisons within the meaning of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, to be in possession of and to supply the drugs to which the Raw Opium, etc., Regulations, 1937, apply and to carry on the business of manufacturing, retailing, dispensing or compounding the drugs or preparations to which the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937, apply.

SAMUEL HOARE,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. Whitehall, September 27, 1938.

Whereas Alistair Hamilton Smith, M.B., Ch.B., Edin., whose registered address is The White House, The Square, Tenbury Wells, Worcestershire, has been convicted of an offence against the Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920 to 1932:

And whereas the said Alistair Hamilton Smith cannot, in my opinion, properly be allowed to be in possession of or to supply any drug or preparation to which the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937, or any drug to which the Raw Opium, etc.,

Regulations, 1937, apply:

Now therefore, in pursuance of the powers conferred on me by Regulation 7 of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937, and by Regulation 5 of the Raw Opium, etc., Regulations, 1937, I hereby withdraw from the said Alistair Hamilton Smith the authorities conferred by the said Regulations upon him to be in possession of and to supply the drugs or preparations to which the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937, and the drugs to which the Raw Opium, etc., Regulations, 1937, apply:
And I hereby direct that it shall not be lawful for the said

Alistair Hamilton Smith to give prescriptions for the purposes of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937.

SAMUEL HOARE,

One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. Whitehall, September 27, 1938.

Business Changes

THOMAS COOPER & SON, cork manufacturers, have removed from 28-30 Hanover Street, Manchester, 4, to 35 Miller Street, Manchester, 4.

The Methylating Co., Ltd., have moved their offices to 21 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1. The telephone number of the company is unchanged.

Mr. R. H. Hands, M.P.S., 152 Charminster Road, Bournemouth, has acquired the business of Mr. T. H. H. Francis, M.P.S., 127 Charminster Road.

MR. H. W. WEEKS, M.P.S., Tylorstown, Glam., has acquired the business of Mr. Glyn Griffiths, M.P.S., Picton Pharmacy. 95 Eversley Road, Sketty, Swansea.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association

ADDITIONS TO PROTECTED LIST.—St. Andrew Mills, Ltd., Pine-Tex toilet roll, 6d., 48s. gross.

ALTERATIONS.—Gilmont Products, Ltd., New Mix toothpaste 2s., 16s. doz., less $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. monthly settlement. Thomas Harley, Ltd. Retailers will be allowed bonus of one extra tin to dozen on minimum orders of one dozen Rodine

rat poison, in lieu of display, during period October 1-15 inclusive. Three Salts: Bonus of one extra tin to dozen will be allowed on minimum of one dozen during the period October 1-31 inclusive. Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Ltd., White Bear brand cod-liver oil and emulsion. During the period October 3 to November 26 retailers will receive a bonus as under: Orders of £2 net, one corbyn quart White Bear brand cod-liver oil (or emulsion) free; orders of £5 net, two corbyn quarts of oil or emulsion, plus usual 5 per cent. discount allowed on £5 parcels; display material will be supplied with each parcel.

Deletions.—Gilment Products, Ltd., New Mix toothpaste, is. 3d. size.

London

Association of Women Pharmacists.—Miss F. M. Harvey, M.P.S., has resigned from the secretaryship of the employment bureau of the National Association of Women Pharmacists on being appointed vice-president of the Association. Miss M. C. Islip, M.P.S., 18 Sheepcote Road, Harrow, has been appointed the secretary of the bureau, and inquiries should be sent in writing to her at the above address.

WORKS VISIT.—Members of the Guild of Public Pharmacists visited the works and farms of A. Wander, Ltd., Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, on September 21. The visitors were shown over the dairy farm, egg farm, factory, and welfare centre, which is equipped with surgery, dental surgery, sunray, consulting, and rest rooms. Mr. F. B. Royal (president of the Guild) proposed a vote of thanks, congratulating the firm on its organisation and the consideration given to the welfare of its employees. Mr. J. Moore (vice-president) seconded.

Miscellaneous

INQUEST.—At Westminster, London, on September 25, a verdict was recorded that Bryan Sidney Wilkins, Harrow, died from cyanide poisoning, self-administered. Deceased was a laboratory assistant employed by a photographic firm.

Darts contest.—A darts match between Maidstone and Gillingham chemists, held at the Bull Hotel, Penenden Heath, Maidstone, on September 21, resulted in a win for the home team. After the match, friendly games were played, in which the ladies present took part.

British Standards Institution.—Revised British Standard Specifications for pigments (B.S.S. 283, 303, 318, 314, 320 and 333) have recently been issued. The pigments affected are Prussian blue; Brunswick or chrome green; green oxide of chromium; ultramarine blue; vermilion; and red pigment. Copies may be obtained from the Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.I, price 2s. each (2s. 2d. post free).

Irish Notes

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

The latest dates for making application for entry to October examinations are: Pharmaceutical Licence examination, October 3; Pharmaceutical Assistants examination, October 10. Applications must be lodged by 11.0 a.m. on the respective

Miscellaneous

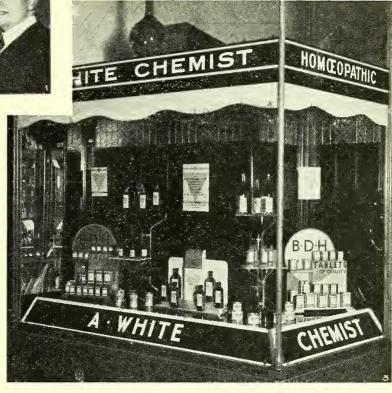
STREET-TRADING FINE.—At Bangor, co. Down, recently, Lewis Lascelles, who described himself as a "Doctor of Nature-opathy," was fined 2s. 6d., with 18s. 6d. costs, for selling patent medicine on a public street in contravention of the Street Trading Regulations. Defendant claimed he was not selling, but gave a gift of a packet of vegetable tablets to each person who accepted a subscription form. He undertook not to sell on the street again without a licence.

Companies Report.—According to the annual Companies Report, 1937, recently issued by the Ministry of Commerce for Northern Ireland three pharmacist companies were registered during the year, namely, Cromac Medical Hall, Ltd. (since changed to Clery's Medical Hall, Ltd.); Mason's Medical Hall, Ltd.; and Mountpottinger Pharmacy, Ltd., Belfast. Paid-up capital employed by chemists and druggists amounted to £134,107, against £128,071 in 1936.

News in Pictures







1. PRIZES IN ADVER-TISER'S CONTEST—Miss Betty Warren, film star (left) presenting prizes at Birmingham recently to winners in Juvana (Vita-Concentrated Juices, Ltd.) prize contest.

2. CHEMIST'S SIGN — Elaborate sign over a pharmacy at Colmar, Alsace.

3. WINDOW DISPLAY—General medicinal commodities display at pharmacy of Mr. A. White, Cape Town. The theme is the pharmaceutical service behind the goods, most of which are products of The British Drug Houses, Ltd.

4. PHARMACY AS SOCIAL CENTRE—Pharmacy of V. de Luise, close to harbour in village of Casamicciola, island of Ischia, off Naples, Italy. The scene resembles that of an open-air café, but there are no drinks, not even the hot mineral waters for which the island is famous.



Imperial and Foreign News

Australia

N.S.W. Poisons Bill.—A Bill to provide for stricter control of poisons is to be submitted to the New South Wales Cabinet by the Minister of Health.

N.H.I. BILL PASSED.—The Commonwealth Government's National Health Insurance Bill (see C. & D., August 27, page 206) was passed through all its stages after a Senate debate on June 24. There were no major amendments.

Nicaraqua

REGISTRATION FEES.—A Decree of the Nicaraguan Government, published in the official gazette on June 21 and coming into operation at once, provides for new registration fees for imported and Nicaraguan medicinal products, payable annually. The new fees are 10 cordobas annually on imported medicines other than opotherapic specialities (the cordoba is nominally worth about 4s. 1½d.); 5 cordobas annually on imported opotherapic medicines; 20 cordobas annually on Nicaraguan patent medicines; 5 cordobas annually on pharmaceutical specialities of foreign origin, not classifiable as patent medicines; and 10 cordobas for such specialities when of Nicaraguan origin. Foreign patent medicines and pharmaceutical specialities will be required to pay 5 cordobas annually for the privilege of advertising. Preparations that have previously paid the fee for registration are exempted from this charge.

Palestine

IMPORT DUTIES INCREASED.—Import duties on certain medical goods entering Palestine were increased by a recent order. The new rates, in percentages ad valorem, are as follows (previous

rates in parentheses):—Dental, surgical and medical appliances and apparatus, including veterinary instruments, 12 (exempt); cotton surgical dressings, 12 (exempt); drugs, raw and prepared, other than anti-malaria drugs and drugs n.o.s., 12 (exempt); and lanolin, 12 (exempt). The order also changed the import duty on Epsom salt from 0.50 mill. per net kilo to 12 per cent. ad valorem.

South Africa

Benzedrine a poison.—At the session of the South African House of Assembly on September 8, the Minister of Public Health moved that benzedrine and its salts be scheduled under the provisions of the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy Act of 1928. After discussion the House adopted the motion.

Sweden

Pharmaceutical preparations.—A recent Swedish Royal Proclamation establishes a new series of maximum fees to be collected on pharmaceutical preparations when special analyses are required. The new figures, in crowns, are given below (previous maximum in parenthesis). For determination of digitalis and similar preparations 105 (65); adrenaline, 90 (50); each type of vitamin, 340 (300); insulin, 540 (580); other specialities requiring biological analysis, 190 (150); specialities requiring clinical analysis, 240 (200). The new fees become effective on January 1, 1939, and certain other changes in the law on July 1, 1938. Provision has been made to permit the sale of pharmaceutical specialities during the period of application for registration. Pharmaceutical preparations sold prior to granting of registration are subject to a fee of 15 crowns per annum until the registration is approved.

Topical Reflections

By Xrayser

The New N.H.I. Contracts

To have got rid of discounting, even by the sacrifice of a substantial sum of money (C. & D., September 24, p. 311), is a step in advance, involving persistent work on the part of the National Pharmaceutical Union Executive. Our representatives will need to see to it that discounting is not reintroduced, either as such or under some other designation. The announce-ment that the Executive "would avail itself of every opportunity of insisting upon the inadequacy of the present remuneration, and would do so in any case at the end of three years from the commencement of the contract," might have been more happily worded, but has the merit of making known to all whom it may concern that chemists are not satisfied with their present scale of payment for this work. I need hardly recall the fact that the basis of the pricing system has been changed more than once since the inception of the scheme under the National Health Insurance Act of 1911, and usually after public discussion, which, however enlightening, has never, so far as I remember, had any appreciable effect on the negotia-I have heard the circumstance of chemists—some chemists-investing in motor-cars used as if it were an indication of profit made on insurance dispensing; but no more elementary post hoc ergo propter hoc fallacy was ever launched. The chemists in business who can afford motor-cars are those whose commercial acumen has led them to the choice of profitable side-lines.

A.R.P. Queries

The news on p. 312 regarding air-raid precautions in Cardiff seems to need elucidation for the benefit of other centres in which the same types of problem may arise. We read that by collating returns of dressings and of "certain chemicals and drugs" accredited officials will know to what extent they can rely on obtaining these items from pharmacies "in the vicinity." The extent of each area at once becomes an important factor: if a given "vicinity" is, for example, two miles

in length, and most of the dressings and other desiderata in it are stocked in a pharmacy at one end; those in need at the other end may have to wait an indefinite time for adequate first aid. Further, we learn that the same officials will be able to "divert to the pharmacies patients with minor burns, etc., for treatment. . .'' What will be the legal position of pharmacists rendering such treatment? And who will pay them? I am told, by the way, that a 2.5 per cent. solution of formal-dehyde is recommended—officially, I presume—for wiping the mterior of each gas mask after use. This is an adjunct that the pharmacy, rather than the oil shop or the bazaar, should in the ordinary course supply.

Dubious Latinity

Another of our hardy annuals, Easton's syrup, has been further investigated with useful results in a Conference paper (p.327) by Mr.A.J. Jones, one of the most regular contributors to the proceedings of the Science Section. I received a shock when I saw that the title of his paper was "Liquor Eastonii pro Syrupo." According to R. R. Bennett's "Medical and Pharmaceutical Latin," the genitive case of the latinised form of Easton's name is Eastoni. The interest of the session at which Mr. Jones's paper was presented was heightened by the presence of the distinguished author of "Medical and Pharmaceutical Latin," who with imperturbable urbanity not only (according to the published report) suffered this affront to his latinity without a murmur, but also took part in the discussion. My sympathy goes out to the tailors who, from time to time, deplore the prevalent fondness of their customers for shapeless raincoats and other such garments; and I fear that "Eastonii," like the "Saturnii" that I have sometimes seen in chemists' day-books in place of "Saturni," is a parallel instance of the same kind, an outward and visible sign of an intellectual hedonism. If the international pharmacopeia of which we hear at intervals ever materialises, perhaps this matter will be adjusted.

Legal Reports

Dangerous Drugs Act Prosecutions.—At Wakefield, recently, William Lancaster Hodgson, M.P.S., was summoned for failing to keep a register, and William John Bowness, M.P.S., was summoned for a similar offence and also for allowing the keys of a dangerous drugs cabinet to be kept by an unauthorised person. The cases were dismissed on payment of costs.

Pharmacy Act Cases.—At Daventry Police Court, on September 20, J. Burton & Sons, Ltd., general dealers, Notting-ham, were fined fr 10s. for unlawfully selling acetanilide by retail at Weedon. A similar fine was imposed in respect of a charge of selling the poison in a container which was not properly labelled.—At Kingston-on-Thames Police Court, on September 26, Harry Sulkin, Harlesden, was fined £5 on two summonses for infringements of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, at Tolworth, Surbiton. Defendant sold by retail a proprietary article containing ephedrine without being an authorised person and in a container not properly labelled.

Alleged Deficient Camphorated Oil.—At Pallas (co. Limerick) District Court, before District Justice Flood, recently, Gilbert Moriarty, M.P.S., Doon, was summoned under the Food and Drugs Act for selling camphorated oil which was not of the nature, substance and quality demanded. Evidence was given of the purchase of a pint of camphorated oil from Mr. Moriarty's, and before leaving the shop the purchaser informed Mr. Moriarty that he was an inspector under the Food and Drugs Act. The District Justice read the analyst's certificate, which was to the effect that the sample submitted was an inferior-quality oil and contained 30 per cent. cotton seed oil contrary to the British Pharmacopæia. Mr. Irwin, a representative of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Dublin, stated that his firm supplied camphorated oil to Mr. Moriarty. The result of the analysis was reported to them and they got in touch with Irish Oil & Cake Mills, Ltd., Drogheda, who supplied them with olive oil as a pure article with an implied guarantee under the Food and Drugs Act. The Drogheda firm had a monopoly from the Government of Eire. Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders manufactured camphorated oil from the olive oil bought from the Drogheda people. Bottles of camphorated oil were sent to his firm and they had it tested. The test showed cotton seed oil to be present. They supplied a number of chemists. He would say that the oil as sold by Mr. Moriarty would be of no financial gain to him over that of camphorated oil in its usual state. He believed the oil was not interfered with by Mr. Moriarty. District Justice Flood said Mr. Moriarty sold the oil as he got it and there is no reflection on him. The name of a firm who supplied the oil was mentioned. The character or reputation of that firm was impugned, and he thought they should be represented in court. The case was adjourned for a fortnight.

Birmingham Drug Tests

During the second quarter of 1938, 1,299 samples were submitted to the Birmingham analytical department for examination. Of these, forty-one were bought formally and 1,258 informally. Fifty-eight analyses were of drugs, of which four were found to be incorrect.

SEIDLITZ POWDER.—In a sample examined, one of the white papers was 14 per cent. deficient in weight. The vendor stated that his powders were bought ready packed, and he referred the matter to his suppliers, who stated that all powders were weighed by competent assistants with many years' experience. Steps had been taken by the makers to ensure that such an error would not occur again. The white paper of another sample was 19 per cent deficient in weight. The vendor stated that he bought his powders ready packed, and the powder in question was one of the last seven of a batch bought in 1937. He had weighed the remaining six and found one to be 8 per cent. deficient in acid and the other five correct. wrapper of the deficient powder was rather gritty, as if the paper had absorbed some of the acid. The same remark applied to the sample bought for analysis, which was obviously old stock.

Ammoniated tincture of Quinine.—Two samples bought from the same shop were deficient in ammonia, one by 17 per cent. and the other by 18 per cent. The pharmacist concerned was cautioned; he stated that he bought only a small quantity at a time from his wholesale dealers, as the drug contained volatile constituent, and could give no reason why a deficiency should occur.

Twenty-seven samples of various drugs were taken during the quarter from the stocks in hand at dispensaries under the control of the Birmingham Public Health and Sanitary Subcommittee. Of these, one of collodium flexile and another of ammoniated liniment of camphor were not in accordance with the specification required. The first contained 2.7 per cent. pyroxylin, an excess of 35 per cent. The total solid matter was also higher than it should have been. The supplying firm reported that tests had been made on their stocks and the pyroxylin content found to be an even higher figure (3 per cent.) than that obtained on the above sample. They stated that their collodium was made by diluting "high strength" pyroxylin, i.e., "a solution in ether with methylated spirit" and adding the castor oil and resin. On these facts it would appear that the original "high strength" solution was too strong or else that loss of ether by volatilisation had occurred. The firm proposed to investigate possible change in the strength of pyroxylin on keeping, also the relation between nitrogen content and pyroxylin content determined by drying. They promised to check their present stock of collodium. The firm concerned in the sample of camphor liniment found it impossible to trace delivery of the stock in question, but expressed regret at what had occurred. They were officially cautioned.

Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year-Book," 1938, p. 302.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," September 21, 1938) SCHEDULE III

- "Pingit"; for photographic chemicals, etc. (1). By The Vesta Paint Co., Ltd., 164 Newman Street, London, W.1. 586,746.
- Mil-Par''; for all goods (3). By Proprietary Agencies, Ltd., 179 Acton Vale, London, W.3. 585,311. (Associated.)
- Junipol."; for medicated oils for internal use containing extracts of juniper (3). By E. E. Harper, 22 Derwent Road, London,
- N.13. 586,194.

 "EUMEDA" and "Eu-Meda"; for medicinal chemicals (3).
 Tell & Co., Frankfurter Allee 56, Berlin, Germany. 58 (Associated.)
- "Eade's Pills" with portrait of Geo. Eade ("Eade's disclaimed); for all goods (3). By George Eade, Ltd., 232 Goswell Road, London, E.C.1. 586,649. (Associated.)
- "Holloway's Brand Ointment" with portrait of Thomas Holloway;; for continent and pills (3). By Holloway's Pills, Ltd., 12 Clipstone Street, London, W.1. 586,893. (Associated.)
- "Sibilin"; for medicated laxatives (3). By Parke, Davis & Co., 50 Beak Street, London, W.i. 586,298.
- BITE-ZA"; for toilet hair preparations (48). By Eugene Schueller, 14 Rue Royale, Paris, France. 586,854.
- "CYCLAX MORN DEW CREAN" in circle; for face cream (not medicated) (48). By Cyclax, Ltd., 58 South Molton Street, London, W.I. B581,328. (Associated.)
 "Leda"; for astringents, creams, waxes and hair preparations (48). By Louis Ledanois, 9 Denmark Street, London, W.C.2. 584,432/3. (Associated.)
- "Zoros"; for lotions and impregnated pads for waving the hair (48). By Truefitt & Hill, Ltd., 23 Old Bond Street, London, W.1. 586,362.
- "NICOKLEEN"; for all goods (48). By C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., 5 Emmott Street, London, E.1. 586,963.
- "Mannequin"; for all goods, excluding face creams (48). By Jarrett, Rainsford & Laughton, Ltd., Alexandra Works, Kent Jarrett, Rainsford & Laughton, Street, Birmingham, 5. 586,911.

- "Micro-File"; for photographic chemicals (1). By Kodak, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2. 600,319.
- "Rotenex"; for chemicals for use in manufacturing insecticides, fumigants, etc. (1). By Stafford Allen & Sons, Ltd., 20 Wharf Road, London, N.1. 600,216.
- "Lyocet"; for all goods (1). By Society of Chemical Industry in Basle, 141 Klybeckstrasse, Basle, Switzerland. 600,325. (Associated.)

Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office

JOSPER, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. R.O: 76 Marylebone High Street, W.I.

VILLA LABORATORIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing chemists, druggists, etc. R.O.: 78-80 Boundary Lane, Liverpool.

H. W. Astin, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in optical, surgical and scientific instruments and supplies of all kinds, etc. R.O.: 426 Ewell Road, Tolworth, Surbiton.

SYLKYS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in cosmetics and toilet preparations and requisites, etc. Edwd. T. O'Sullivan, Regent Palace Hotel, Piccadilly, W.1, director. R.O.: 16 Old Bond Street, W.1.

Fatoils, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £5,000. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers in oils, greases, soaps, tallow, glycerine, chemicals, etc. The first directors are to be appointed. Solicitors: Herbert Oppenheimer & Co., 1-2 Finsbury Square, E.C.2.

LUNGORA MEDICAL SUPPLIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To acquire the trade mark "Lungora," and the goodwill of the business connected therewith, and to carry on the business of manufacturing and general chemists, etc. Ifor Ll. Richards and Drusilla M. Richards, both of 4 Fox Street, Treharris, directors.

Hormofluid, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To adopt an agreement with N. N. Kouznetzoff for the acquisition of the exclusive licence of dealing in the medical preparation known as Hormofluid, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. Joseph L. Collins, 136 Chesterton Road, North Kensington, W., director. R.O.: Phænix House, 19 Oxford Street, W.I.

E. T. Marler, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £20,000. Objects: To acquire the business of E. T. Marler (a firm) carried on by E. L. Marler, W. P. Marler and J. H. Marler at 14 Greville Street, Hatton Garden, E.C., and at Western Road, Merton, Surrey, and to carry on the business of manufacturers of inks, adhesives, flexible and cold glues and adhesive pastes, etc. The life directors are: E. L. Marler, W. P. Marler, and J. H. Marler. R.O.: 14 Greville Street, Hatton Garden, E.C.

Mellins Food, Ltd.—At the annual meeting it was stated that the accounts show a final net profit of £740, compared with £257 for the previous year. On actual trading there was a loss of £1,140, partly met by £1,735 from American royalties. It was announced that the directors are investigating the business possibilities of two new food preparations which they intend to place on the market at an early date. The necessity for some form of reconstruction is becoming urgent. The directors have before them various schemes for the provision of fresh capital and for more extensive advertising.

Aspro, Ltd.—The directors report and accounts for the financial year ended June 30, 1938, show the trading profit for the year amounted to £253,860 10s. 11d. After allowing for depreciation £3,915 6s. 7d., directors' remuneration £600, and contribution to pension fund £1,315 11s. 6d., the net profit for year amounted to £248,029 12s. 10d., to which is added the balance brought forward from last year £10,959 1s. 5d., making the total amount available £258,988 14s. 3d. The directors have made the following appropriations for the year: Transfer to taxation reserve £85,000, transfer to general reserve £50,000, leaving £123,988 14s. 3d., out of which the following dividends have been paid. Preference shares: for year ended June 30, 1938, less income tax, £20,282 13s.; ordinary shares: interim dividend for the year ended June 30, 1938, at the rate of 10 per cent. actual, less income tax, paid March 5, 1938, £37,500. leaving an available balance of £66,206 1s. 3d., out of which the directors recommend that there be applied in the payment for the year of a final dividend on the ordinary shares of 15 per cent. actual, less income tax, £54,375, leaving to be

carried forward to next year £11,831 is. 3d. The directors retiring by rotation are Dr. F. Stafford Clark and Mr. F. S. Aliwright, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

ALLEN & HANBURYS, LTD.—The directors' report and accounts for the financial year ended June 30, 1938, show a profit, after charging depreciation, interest on debentures, etc., of £56,133 18s., the balance brought forward is £34,400 2s. 8d., making a total of £90,534 os. 8d. From which must be deducted interim dividends paid for the half-year ended December 31, 1936: 6 per cent. preference £8,250, 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. preferred ordinary £7,500, ordinary £5,000, leaving a balance of £69,784 os. 8d., which the directors recommend should be appropriated as follows: To pay the final dividends on the 6 per cent. preference and the 7 per cent. and 8 per cent. preferred ordinary shares £15,750, to taxation reserve £4,000, to general reserve (making that fund £140,000) £5,000, to pay a final dividend of 2s. per share on the ordinary shares £10,000, carried forward £35,034 os. 8d. There has been 3 further satisfactory expansion of the company's trading, both at home and abroad. The net profit, which is slightly up on last year, has been affected by higher costs of raw materials and increased charges, but the results may be regarded as satisfactory. The directors have to report, with sincere regret, the death on March 1, 1938, at the age of nearly eighty-seven, of Mr. F. J. Hanbury, who until June 30, 1937, had been chairman of the company. Mr. Hanbury was identified with the business for sixty-three years, and, until he retired from the chairmanship last year, had devoted himself constantly to the advancement of the company's best interests. The directors due to retire are Messrs. John Netherway and Gilbert T. Gamble, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

Private Arrangements

Noel Errington Benson Hewetson, chemist, 15 London Road, Carlisle. A meeting of the creditors was held recently at Carlisle, when the statement of affairs submitted showed liabilities of £545, of which £239 was due to the trade, and £306 to a cash creditor. After allowing £10 18s. 9d. for preferential claims the net assets were £163 2s. 4d., or a deficiency of £381 17s. 8d. The debtor commenced trading at Botchergate, Carlisle, in 1934. He had little or no capital of his own and in order to acquire fixtures and stock he obtained a loan of £125 from his mother. The business was transferred to the present address in April 1937, and although the trading had since improved, the position had been adversely affected owing to lack of capital. The cash creditor was the debtor's mother, in respect of the original and subsequent advances; she was willing to reduce her claim by 50 per cent. It was decided that the matter should be dealt with under a deed of assignment to Mr. Parkin S. Booth, Exchange Chambers, Bixteth Street, Liverpool.

R. A. Norris, 37 Kings Road, Reading, drug store proprietor. At the recent meeting of the creditors of the above it was reported that the liabilities amounted to £1,285, whilst in addition there were fully secured creditors for £1,725, holding securities valued at £2,125. The assets totalled £796, from which had to be deducted £150 for preferential claims, leaving net assets of £646, or a deficiency of £639. It was reported that the debtor had been trading in Reading for about 45 years. He had previously carried on business at 35 Kings Road, Reading, but he disposed of those premises about six years ago and removed to the present address. It was stated that during the year to March, 1937, the turnover amounted to £4,600, whilst in the following 12 months it was approximately £4,000. The gross profit earned had been at the rate of about 10 per cent. Recently the debtor had suffered from severe competition, and a number of creditors had commenced proceedings. An offer was made of a cash composition of 6s. 8d. in the £, which it was decided should be accepted.

Companies dissolved.—Notice has been given in "The London Gazette" that the names of the following companies have been struck off the register and the companies dissolved: Hayes End Pharmacy, Ltd.; Industrial Chemical Co., Ltd.

National Pharmaceutical Union

Executive Meetings

MEETINGS of the Executives of the National Pharmaceutical Union and Chemists' Defence Association were held at 4 and 5 Queen Square, London, W.C.I, on September 20, Mr. S. J. Stearn in the chair.

ORGANISATION

The Executive adopted the report of the General Purposes Committee in regard to the programme of Branch meetings during the winter session, and proposals put forward by the recently appointed Local Organisations Officer for the consolidation and further development of N.P.U. Branch organisation. It was agreed that steps should be taken to secure the formation of N.P.U. branches in Dartford and Doncaster.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE CONTRACT

It was decided to recommend to the Conference of Pharmaceutical Committees, to be held the following day, that the proposed new contract should be antedated to January 1, 1938. that it should be made for a period of five years, and that in consideration of the new contract being made the claim put forward in respect of the epidemic in 1937 should be withdrawn.

OXYGEN PRICES

The Executive considered the reply received from the British Oxygen Co. to representations made regarding the profit margin on oxygen, consequent on the introduction of a fixed selling price. The company indicated that no change in terms was possible for the present, but that the matter would receive further consideration when the scheme had been in operation for a period. It was decided that further action should be deferred.

TRADE DISCOUNTS

A letter was read from the Stationers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland requesting support for the principle that all retail traders should refrain from endeavouring to purchase, at a discount, goods of other trades, where the goods were not required for resale but for traders' own private use. The view was expressed that this proposal, carried to its logical conclusion, would give a strong lead in the general campaign against discount trading.

C.D.A. Matters

The secretary reported that in twenty of the cases dealt with at the previous meeting of the directors, there had been no further developments. Of sixteen other outstanding cases, ten had been settled as follows:—Illness caused by incorrect labelling (payment of £200 damages and £42 costs); damage to stockings and shoes by liquid from bottle broken on delivery (payment of 95. 11d.); damage caused by falling sign (payment of £31 10s.); damage to cars caused by cycling errand boyy (three cases) (payments of £1 10s., 8s. and £7); coat damaged by electric fire (payment of 17s. 6d.); injuries caused by fall through trap door (payment of £80 damages and £7 7s. costs); injuries caused by cycling errand boy (payment of £1). The remaining outstanding cases were left in the hands of the secretary. Sixteen new cases had arisen during the month and settlements had been made in ten of them, as follows:—Illness caused by stomachic powder (payment of £20 and £5 5s. costs); spectacle frame damaged during sight-testing (payment of 7s. 6d.); rash caused by hair dye (payment of £5); damage to goods due to bursting of bottle containing hydrogen peroxide and solution of ammonia (payment of £1 5s.); lambs killed by incorrect dose of copper sulphate (payment of £18); damage due to use of ointment (payment of £1 1s.); damage to coat caught on film machine (payment of £1 1s.); damage to dress and personal injuries caused by falling film machine (payment of £4 14s. 6d.); personal injuries caused by fall over misplaced weighing machine (payment of £1 os. 6d.); steps broken by oxygen cylinders dropped by errand boy (payment of £4 13s. 6d.).

POLICE COURT CASES

The secretary reported that a summons against a member under the Food and Drugs Act for selling "Sulphur and Lime Juice Lozenges with Cream of Tartar," which was deficient in

cream of tartar, had been withdrawn, and the costs had been paid by the manufacturer concerned. A summons under the Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act for the sale of a film on Sunday had been dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act on payment of 2s. costs. Another member had been fined $\pounds 2$ and $\pounds 1$ is. costs under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act for sale by an unqualified man of a mixture containing strychnine. A report on the legal advice which had been given to members during the month and on twenty-four analyses which had been provided for members under the free-analyses benefit was received by the directors.

Pharmaceutical Committees Conference

A conference of representatives of the English and Welsh Pharmaceutical Committees was held at the Holborn Restaurant, London, W.C.I, on September 2I, the chair being occupied by Mr. S. J. Stearn, J.P., chairman of the N.P.U. Executive (C. & D., September 24, p. 311). The main business of the Conference was to consider proposals put forward by the N.P.U. Executive involving the abandonment of the present N.H.I. contract, and its replacement by a new contract on a "no discounting" basis.

The Charrman, in his address of welcome to the delegates, stated that this was one of the largest conferences ever held, and that the delegates were there to consider matters of the utmost importance to every chemist, and that he proposed to leave it in the hands of the chairman of the Central N.H.I. Committee to give full particulars as to the position and terms of the proposed new contract. Continuing, Mr. Stearn said this conference must, like the Executive, face the responsibility involved and everyone must weigh very carefully the pros and cons and vote accordingly. The final responsibility, he stated, really rested with this Conference and the utmost possible freedom would be given in discussion.

A REVIEW OF EVENTS

MR. A. R. MELHUISH, chairman of the Central N.H.I. Committee, briefly surveyed events leading up to the claim and the matters arising therefrom, and stated that it was rare that two National Health Insurance Conferences had been held in two National Health Insurance Conferences had been held in one year, and that it spoke well to have the splendid attendance that morning. Mr. Melhuish said the Central N.H.I. Committee have asked him to open the discussion, but he would have preferred this task to fall upon the secretary. During December, 1937, Sir Kingsley Wood, then Minister of Health, was interviewed, and the purpose of that deputation was (1) to protect against the indequacy of the chamites' remunerations. to protest against the inadequacy of the chemists' remuneration, and (2) the abolition of the discounting clause. Following the deputation, a claim was put in regarding the epidemic; difficulties arose, and it was not possible to get any definite decision. Finally a discussion was arranged with the Ministry of Health; it was found that they had all kinds of objections and it was difficult to justify our claim. They stated that, owing to the influx of juveniles, they anticipated that there would be no necessity for discounting for several years, and arising from this remark, the N.P.U. at once said that the Department should take back the responsibility for the Fund and that a new contract be entered into. The Department suggested that if the N.P.U. demanded a new contract it would be considered. Mr. Melhuish said he believed that chemists can have this contract on a "no discounting" basis. In drafting the terms of the proposed contract, the first thing provided for was the maintenance of tariff rates, and secondly it was necessary to consider whether to ask for five years' contract without a break or with a three-year break, and he made it clear at this point that no unilateral contract would be considered by the Ministry. Chemists have further to decide whether this contract should commence on January 1, 1939, or be antedated to January 1, 1938. In sending out Circular U.L. 378 to the various pharmaceutical committees, it had been recommended in that circular to commence this contract on January 1, 1939. That decision was arrived at when it was thought there was a reasonable chance of a surplus in 1938, and this surplus could be used to liquidate the deficit for 1937. According to the latest information received from the Pharmaceutical Committee areas, and from the Ministry of Health, the general outlook for 1938 is not too good. Exact

figures are not available, but on the previous day the view of the Ministry was definitely pessimistic on this point. Taking this information into consideration, the Central N.H.I. Committee came to the conclusion that the new contract should commence in 1938, and thus ensure that there shall be no discounting for this year. The position of the fund is materially altered in the light of up-to-date information. Chemists cannot gamble on a surplus for 1938, consequently, it is recommended that the contract be antedated to January 1, 1938. Regarding the period of the contract, there had been at our Central N.H.I. Committee a long discussion on this point, and it was found that there were two schools of thought in this matter, some favouring three years and others five years. The longer period of five years, if antedated to January 1938, will be only four years. The Scottish chemists, and the medical men, failed in their efforts to secure increased remuneration. The Charman their enorts to secure increased remuneration. There may, of course, be an opinion the other way, but he (Mr. Melhuish) leaned towards the longer period, and if this be decided upon by the Conference, the Central N.H.I. Committee will not relax its efforts for better remuneration. In conclusion, he stated that the contract had been a matter of great anxiety to the Central N.H.I. Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN thanked Mr. Melhuish for his address, and said the matter was open for questions and discussion by the

Conference.

Discussions

MR. D. G. Pour (Worcester) asked if the Ministry could be prevented from making changes in the Tariff to reduce the amount due to chemists. The secretary replied that changes in the tariff which affect the chemists' remuneration must be the subject of discussion between the N.P.U. and the Ministry, and without mutual agreement a change would be a breach of the contract.

After several other questions had been answered, the chair-

man moved the resolution-

That the special claim in respect of the 1937 epidemic be withdrawn subject to the present contract being cancelled and a new contract being made on a no-discounting basis at present tariff rates.

This was carried unanimously.

The Conference then considered the following resolution:— That the new contract be antedated to commence on

January I, 1938."

MR. Rowsell (Exeter) raised a point of order that this resolution was really an amendment sent by Exeter—the secretary explained that the recommendation of the Central N.H.I. Committee was that the amendment received from Devon and Exeter as printed on the Agenda should be taken as the principal resolution.

THE CHAIRMAN decided to take the resolution as set out in

the Agenda:—
"That the new contract commence on January 1, 1939, the

existing contract conditions to apply to 1938."

This was formally moved by Mr. H. E. CLEMENT (Middle-

sex), and seconded by Mr. Crossley (Leeds).
Mr. Rowsell, in proposing the amendment, "That the new contract commence as and from January 1938," thanked Mr. Melhuish for his statement and stated that there were many reasons for putting forward this amendment.

MR. J. H. SMITH (Devon) seconded the amendment. This was supported by Mr. J. T. Appleton (West Riding), Mr. Judge (Wakefield), Mr. Lightbown (Blackburn), Mr. H. Wolff (Middlesex), and the discussion was continued by MR.

A. C. Cannon (Cornwall), Mr. J. F. McNeal (Hertfordshire).
The Secretary, in reply to Mr. Rowsell, stated that figures given during the discussion were not available when the first decision was made and there was then more than a sporting chance of there being a surplus, but now the position was altered, and that with the up-to-date facts, the Executive came before this Conference prepared to recommend the acceptance of the amendment. War risks had increased enormously since the last week in July; further, it was not anticipated that juveniles would become "medicine conscious," but the fact remained that they were obtaining medicine and the increase shown in the July and August figures was probably due to them.

THE CHAIRMAN then put the amendment and it was carried with one dissentient.

Resolution (c) on the Agenda:-

"That the new contract be for five years," was moved by Mr. J. H. Smith (Devon) and Mr. F. Whalley (Cheshire).

Mr. Parry (Liverpool) proposed an amendment that the new contract be for five years subject to reconsideration at the

end of three years.

This amendment was supported by Mr. L. W. Mussell (Liverpool) and Mr. Tristram (Wallasey). A long discussion on the amendment was entered into by Mr. J. W. Thompson (Lancashire), Mr. D. G. Pout (Worcester), Mr. Dale (Stoke-on-Trent), Mr. Hugo Wolff (Middlesex), Mr. T. H. Flem-ming (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Mr. I. L. Richards (Merthyr Tydfil), Mr. J. H. THOMPSON (London), and Mr. G. L. CLUBB (Liverpool).

THE SECRETARY stated that the ideal position would be to have a five-year contract with a monopoly of a break at the end of three years, but as had already been stated, the Ministry would not consider a unilateral agreement, and he would like to point out in the event of a five-year contract being entered into and antedated to January 1, 1938, it was in reality only a four-year period, and would secure that no discounting of chemists' accounts would take place during that period.

Upon the secretary giving an undertaking that the Executive would always use all means at their disposal to secure increased remuneration for the chemist, and at any rate to do this at the end of three years, the amendment was withdrawn and the original resolution was put to the Conference

and carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks and expression of deep appreciation to Mr. Melhuish was put to the Conference by Mr. I. L. RICHARDS (Merthyr Tydfil) and seconded by Mr. Parry Williams (Glamorgan), and carried with acclamation.

MR. MELHUISH, in his reply, stated how grateful he was at the way the Conference had received him and he would always continue to do everything he could as long as he was able to

do so.

Mr. W. Sutcliffe (Bradford) supported the vote of thanks to Mr. Melhuish and extended it to the Executive and secretary

Mr. Šmith (Devon) seconded.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by MR. Moreton Parry (Liverpool) and Mr. Pugh Davies. This was seconded and carried unanimously.

This was replied to in a few words by Mr. Stearn and with this the Conference was brought to a close.

Insurance Act Dispensing

Derby.—In two test cases in which the prescription was for mist. pot. brom. c. strych., 10 oz., an excess of 54 per cent. and a deficiency of 18.65 per cent. of pot. brom. were found. The chemist in the first case explained that his dispensing balance must have been slightly disarranged without his noticing it. The other chemist suggested that owing to a momentary lapse of concentration due to an interruption while weighing he mentally calculated for 8 oz. instead of 10 oz. of pot. brom., the quantities of all the other ingredients being correct. The explanations were accepted and the chemists warned to exercise greater care in future.

Devon.—On July I there were 171,510 persons in the county entitled to medical benefit, 8,187 above the figure for July 1937; this was accounted for mainly by the number of juvenile contributors admitted to medical benefit in April.

Scottish Association of Insurance Committees.—A report on the work of the Drug Accounts Committee to be submitted at the annual conference of the Scottish Association of Insurance Committees at Troon, September 30 and October 1, states that prescription forms (exclusive of additional forms for insulin) priced and scrutinised for the fifty-four Insurance Committees in Scotland during 1937 numbered 3,098,635 (110,952 more than in the previous year—and a record). The value was £177,354 (£8,009 more than for the previous year—another record). The average price per prescription (13.73d.) shows an increase of .13d. The number of accounts totalled 28,719 (77.82 per cent. greater than in 1919). In 1937 the number of persons coming within the scope of the National Health Insurance scheme rose from 1,976,000 to 2,052,300, due mainly to re-entries into insurable employment through increased industrial activity. Extension of medical benefit to dependents of insured persons is urged in two resolutions to be submitted to the conference by the Glasgow Burgh and Aberdeen County Insurance Committees.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938

FTER long years of waiting the consolidation of the law relating to adulteration has been effective; and on July 29 in the present year of grace the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 (1 & 2 Geo. VI, chap. 36) secured the Royal Assent. It was on August 3, 1928, that Royal Assent was given to the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act of that year—a "consolidation" Act, which mopped up and reduced to some semblance of order he provisions of the old statutes of 1875, 1879, 1899 and 1927, with sundry special Acts relating to butter and margarine. It made only a few minor amendments; and for the last ten years the law has been administered on the principles of interpretation which had been previously settled by the lengthy code of case-law built up since 1875. The new statute, enacted, as its preamble has it, "to consolidate with amendments certain enactments relating to foods, drugs, markets, slaughter-houses and knackers' yards" is of much wider scope, and its 103 sections and four schedules need to be carefully examined to discover anything that is of moment to pharmacy and its allied interests. In point of fact there is very little change; but the language and arrangement have been considerably simplified.

The Act will come into operation a year hence, viz. on

The Act will come into operation a year hence, viz. on October 1, 1939. Till then the existing regulations continue, but it is probable that new regulations under the Act will appear in the meantime, and these will need to be carefully

scrutinised.

Definition of Drug and Food

The term ''drug'' says the interpretation section (100), ''includes medicine for internal or external use.'' Thus there remains the old beeswax case decision of Fowle v. Fowle (1896) in which the Court laid it down that "in many cases it is a question of fact as to whether an article is a drug or not and the justices have found that it is not in this case." From which it may still be presumed that the use to which an article is to be put may be of moment in considering whether it be a drug or not a drug. "Medicine" still remains uninterpreted; here again we are thrown back upon case-law, and "mercury ointment," according to the decision in *Dickins* v. Randerson (1901), being a preparation in the B.P., must not be supplied other than in the proportions therein prescribed, whatever its intended use, it being a "medicine for external use," and despite the fact that the purchaser may not have asked for B.P. mercury ointment. The definition of "food" is more comprehensive than in the Act of 1928. The term means any article used as food or drink for human consumption, other than drugs or water, and includes (a) any substance which is intended for use in the composition or preparation of food; (b) any flavouring matter or condiment; and (c) any colouring matter intended for use in food: provided that, notwithstanding anything in this definition, the addition of any colouring or flavouring matter or condiment to an article used as food or drink shall be deemed to be the addition of a substance to food. This last reference to the word "substance" must be borne in mind when the general provisions of Sections 1 to 6 (see below) are under consideration.

Composition of Food and Drugs

Part I of the Act embodies all the general provisions as to supplying food and drugs and Sections I to 6 are concerned with questions of composition. Section I provides that no person shall add, or direct or permit any other person to add any substance to any food so as to render it injurious to health, or to any drug so as to affect its quality or potency, with intent that it may be sold in that state. The sale or possession for purpose of sale of any such food or drug is an offence. Section 2 makes it an offence to abstract from any food any constituent thereof "so as to affect injuriously the nature, substance or quality of the food with intent that it may be sold in its altered state (a) without notice to the purchaser or (b) whether with or without such notice if it then does not comply with regulations prescribing its composition (see Section 8 below). Section 3 is the old "prejudice of the purchaser" section with a variation. It is to be an offence to sell to the prejudice of the purchaser any food or drug which is not of the nature, or not of the substance, or not of the quality, of the food or drug demanded; and where regula-

tions prescribe its composition the purchaser is to be deemed, unless the contrary is proved, as regards food, to have asked for what is in accordance with the regulations. In proceedings under this section the old defence that it was bought for analysis or examination will no longer avail.

Defences to Proceedings

Section 4 sets out the defences which will clear a defendant in cases under Section 3. Shortly they are as follows:—

(1) Where anything has been added, if food, that the addition is not injurious: if a drug, that its quality or potency are not reduced: and (note the "and") that there was no fraudulent intent: and (note again) that either the addition was required for the production or preparation of the food or drug as an article of commerce in a state fit for carriage or consumption, or that a label in accordance with Section 5 (see below) was attached as required.

(2) Where any constituent has been abstracted from a food or drug that (a) it has not thereby made the food injurious to health or diminished the quality or potency of the drug, nor was it done fraudulently to conceal inferior quality, and (b) that its abstraction was necessary for commercial reasons (as above) or that a label

was similarly attached.

Where the food or drug was a patented or proprietary article these conditions will not apply: nor where extraneous matter is unavoidable in collection or preparation.

Labels and Advertisements

Section 5 deals with the protective force of labels. Labels used for purposes of Section 4 will afford no defence unless:—
(a) The label states explicitly what substance has been added to, or what constituent has been abstracted from, the food or drug; and (b) is of adequate size, and has the notice of addition or abstraction distinctly and legibly printed and conspicuously visible. But these requirements will be satisfied in regard to a mixture wiere the label has been continuously in use without any material variation since January 1, 1893, and bears a statement to the effect that the article in question is mixed, or by a label which has been continuously in use without any material variation since October 1, 1932, and bears such a statement distinctly and legibly printed and unobscured by other matter. Section 6 deals with misleading labels and fraudulent advertisements. It provides that a person will commit an offence:—

(1) Who gives with any food or drug sold by him a label, whether attached to or printed on the wrapper or container or not, which falsely describes that food or drug, or is otherwise calculated to mislead as to its nature, substance or quality unless he proves that he did not know, and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained, that the label was of such a character:

(2) who publishes, or is a party to the publication of, an advertisement which falsely describes any food or drug, or is otherwise calculated to mislead as to its nature,

substance or quality.

It will be a defence to proceedings under (2) that the accused did not know, and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained, that the advertisement was of such a character: and no offence can be recorded against a person whose business is to publish advertisements receiving it for publication in the ordinary course of business. Section 7 provides that where regulations exist prohibiting or restricting the addition of any substance to any food any variation beyond permissible limits is to be presumptive evidence of its injurious nature: and Section 8 prescribes the power of the Minister of Health to make "Food Regulations" of every description. Section 8 gives no indication of any movement in the way of standardisation of drugs. In fact, it distinctly restricts the power of the Minister to issuing regulations as to food.

A new element is introduced by Sections 17 and 18, the

A new element is introduced by Sections 17 and 18, the former of which imposes on medical practitioners the duty of reporting all suspected cases of food poisoning and the latter the steps to be taken by the medical officer of health in dealing

with such cases.

Enforcing the Provisions

Passing on to Part VI of the Act, omitting the intervening Parts as not of general moment to the chemist, this deals with administration and legal proceedings. Sections 65 to 67 deal with the duty of local authorities to enforce observance of the Act and with the appointment of public analysts. Section 68 deals with the sampling by "sampling officers," a person defined as being "an authorised officer of a Food and Drugs authority or of a local authority not being a Food and Drugs authority," thus wiping out the definition in the Act of 1928 which brings in police officers, weights and measures inspectors and other officials. These "sampling officers" may procure samples of food and drugs for analysis or for bacteriological or other examination—but not drugs coming under the Dangerous Drugs Acts, 1920 to 1932. Analysis forms the subjectmatter of Sections 69 and 70, the existing procedure remaining practically as at present. A private individual is to have the right of the services of the public analyst upon payment othe sum of one guinea; and such private purchaser must conform to the same rules as to sampling as are followed by

a "sampling officer" of a local authority—that is to say, divide the article purchased into three parts, delivering one part to the seller and retaining the other two, one for analysis and the other for future comparison. A person purchasing a sample of any food or drug from an automatic machine, if he intends to have it analysed, must send one part to the proprietor of the machine (if it bears his name) or to the occupier of the premises on which the machine stands or to which it is affixed. For the rest it may be said generally that the new statute re-enacts the provisions of the Act of 1928 practically unchanged. The pleading of warranties follows the same lines, and the penalties provided remain as before. The greater part of the Act is taken up with the sale of milk and cream, margarine and butter, and with the regulation of markets, slaughter-houses, cold-air stores and food distribution generally—matters which hitherto have formed part of the law relating to public health. To the pharmacist, therefore, there is really very little that is of moment: perhaps the sections relating to labels and advertisements may be regarded as the only change calling for special attention.

Recent Research

Myrcenal and Myrcenol

Dupin ("Bulletin de la Société Chimique de France," 1938, 5, 931) has treated the open-chain terpene, myrcene, with selenium oxide and alcohol. The aldehyde myrcenal $C_{10}H_{14}O$ was obtained, boiling at 116-119° at 17 mm. pressure, and the primary alcohol, myrcenol $C_{10}H_{16}O$, boiling at 123-128° at the same pressure. Some ketones and a second alcohol are also obtained.

Damson Gum

Hirst and Jones ("Journal of the Chemical Society," 1937, 1174) have commenced an investigation on the nature of the gum exuded on the bark of damson trees. It is the neutral salt of an acid polysaccharide, which is precipitated from an acidified aqueous solution by alcohol as a crisp, white, ashfree powder. It consists essentially of a single compound having a molecular weight of about 1100, and specific rotation –26°. On hydrolysis it yields d-glycuronic acid, d-galactose, d-mannose, and l-anatinose. By further hydrolysis it yields an aldobionic acid, of novel and unexpected constitution, which is dealt with in the paper.

Black Currant Bud Oil

GLICHITCH and IGOLEN ("British Chemical Abstracts," 1938, 980) have examined the essential oil obtained from the extract of black currant buds. It has a specific gravity 0.879, optical rotation $+1^{\circ}35$, refractive index 1.4870, acid value 1.12, ester value 7, ester value after acetylation 30.16, and after cold formylation 40.68. It contains 85 per cent. of terpenes and sesquiterpenes (including β -pinene, l-sabinene, d-caryophyllene and d-cadinene). It also contains 6 per cent. of terpene alcohol and traces of phenols. The residue after steam-distillation was found to contain a hydroxycarboxylic acid melting at 148°, and probably containing 18 atoms of carbon.

Aromadendrene

RADCLIFFE and SHORT, in a communication from Auckland University and the College of Technology, Manchester ('' Journal of the Chemical Society,'' 1937, 1200) discuss the constitution of the sesquiterpene, aromadendrene. Briggs and Short (ibid. 1928, 2524) concluded that this body, extracted from the essential oil of Eucalyptus nova-angelica, was a tricyclic sesquiterpene containing an exocyclic double bond which is probably conjugated with a cyclopropane ring. Pfau and Plattner consider that the high molecular refraction of the sesquiterpene fraction of the oil indicates that it is a mixture of dicyclic and tricyclic hydrocarbons. Radcliffe and Short now state that the oils of Eucalyptus rariflora and E. globulus contain aromadendrene associated with at least one other sesquiterpene. On ozonolysis 30 per cent, and 37 per cent, respectively of the solid ketone aromadendrone C₁₄H₂₂O was obtained. A structural formula for the sesquiterpene is suggested.

Oil of Violet Flowers

RUZICKA ("Comptes Rendues" through "British Chemical Abstracts," 1938, 980) has examined the essential oil contained in the "absolute" oil of violet flowers. By distillation with steam, from a commercial sample, an essential oil was obtained having a specific gravity 0.956, and specific rotation +8.7°. It was found to contain a phthalic-acid ester of the formula C₁₀H₁₈O₄, which was not found in samples of known authenticity, and which was obviously an adulterant. The corresponding distillate from Victoria violets had a specific gravity 0.896 and a specific rotation +7.6°. Oil steam-distilled from the leaves had a specific gravity 0.906 and specific rotation +2° to -2°. Soden gave, some time ago, specific gravity 0.920 and specific rotation +104° for the oil from the flowers. Ruzicka is unable to account for these figures. The flower oil contains about the same amount of nonadienol as the leaf oil, but about one-tenth of the nonadienal that is present in the leaf oil. Probably n-C₆H₁₂OH, a leptenol and an octadienol are present. A ketone of the formula C₁₈H₂₀O, to which the name "parmone" has been assigned, was isolated from the flower oil. This ketone, which yields a phenyl-semicarbazone melting at 166-168°, and a p-bromophenyllydrazone melting at 132-133°, has an odour which more closely resembles that of violet flowers than ionone, the methyl-ionones and isone. The leaf oil owes its odour mainly to nonadienal.

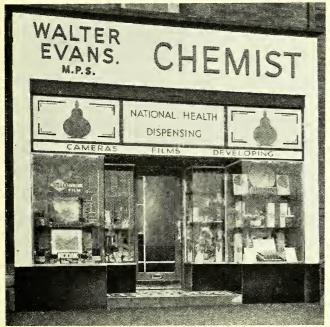
Brazilian Essential Oils

According to Hugenüessler ("Revista Chimica Indica," 1938, 27), the essential oil of Mentha piperita var. rutescens has a specific gravity 0.910 and contains 45-65 per cent. of total menthol, 10-15 per cent. of menthone and some dimethyl sulphide, pinene and phellandrene. The expressed oil from sweet orange peel (Citrus aurantium) contains 90 per cent. of limonene and 5 to 8 per cent. of deazlic aldehyde. [This figure must be accepted with considerable reserve. No orange oil has yet ever been found to contain such an extraordinary amount of deazlic aldehyde.—Abstractor.] Oil from Cymbopogon citratus was found to have a specific gravity 0.840 to 0.900, and to contain 55 to 75 per cent. of citral. The oil distilled from the leaves of Eucalyptus citriodora had a specific gravity 0.850 to 0.920, and is stated to contain 80 to 96 per cent. of citronellal. [It is extremely difficult to reconcile a specific gravity 0.920 with a citronellal content of 80-96 per cent.—Abstractor.] Lime oil is stated to contain 4 to 6 per cent.—Abstractor.] Lime oil no Brazil as Lima cheirosa yields an essential oil resembling that of bergamot oil in odour, and containing 25 per cent. of esters calculated as linalyl acetate. Tangerine and/or mandarin oil of specific gravity 0.850 was found to contain 90 per cent. of limonene and about 1 per cent. of methyl anthranilate to which, according to the author, the characteristic taste and odour are due. [It is to be doubted whether any European chemist would ascribe the characteristic taste and odour of mandarin oil to methyl anthranilate.—Abstractor.]

Shopfitting and Display Notes

"Three-ply" Glass in use at a pharmacy.—Several references to the possibilities of a special variety of "three-ply" glass on chemists' shop-fronts have been made in these columns recently (C. & D., January 1, page 9, March 5, page 275, March 26, page 375, and April 2, page 401). One of the earliest applications to pharmaceutical businesses that has come

example are two shop-fronts of uniform character, which are also separated by a central entrance to flats above, but belong to separate businesses. The two shop-fronts have been designed as one conception, with common lobby, the entrances to each shop being splayed on either side of the private doorway from which they are divided by small display windows. No





to our notice is on the premises of Mr. Walter Evans, M.P.S., Morecambe, where it has been employed for the over-transom glazing. For this purpose Thermolux glass, white and coloured, was used. The material consists of two sheets of clear glass with a layer of glass fibres between them. In this instance the "field" or largest area is in white fibres, the lettering and border-line in black, and the carboys in red and blue. Apart from its pleasant external effect, this form of glazing has the important advantage that it gives an even diffusion of daylight inside the shop—a property which is effectively demonstrated by the illustration of the interior of the pharmacy, which was photographed without the aid of artificial light.

facias have been incorporated. Instead, there is a continuous over-transom of clear glass, with a panel in the centre of each bearing lettering indicative of the name and trade. The fronts are further united by a moulded bronze surround, above which is the blind-box housing two sunblinds which operate independently on collapsible arms fitted to the horizontal portion of the surround. The shop-fronts were formerly of quite different size and design, as shown by the illustration of the pharmacy prior to the alterations. The transformation was carried out by S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.

Exhaust fans.—In certain shop premises the most economical method of ventilation is by electric exhaust fan. A number





"Good companions."—The illustration of new shop-fronts carried out in uniform style for adjacent chemist's and grocer's businesses provides a parallel to the "two pharmacies converted into one" recently described (C. & D., August 20, page 189), in which the staircase and entrance to flats above, between the two entrances, was left intact, and the second shop-front was matched up with the first. In the present

of improvements have been incorporated in recent examples of the Genalex exhaust fans for shops, factories, etc., rendering them more quiet and efficient in action, more attractive in appearance, and less expensive in running. The fans are manufactured by the General Electric Co., Ltd., Magnet House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. Ful details may be obtained from the makers.

Trade Notes

REDUCTION IN PRICE.—The Iglodine Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne, will reduce the price of Iglodine from January 1 next. Terms are mentioned elsewhere in this issue.

Vermin destroyers.—Battles, Ltd., Stonebow, Lincoln, advertise in this issue Battles liquid rat exterminator in three sizes and vermin killer for mice in packs of five sizes.

. WINTER PHOTOGRAPHY.—Ensign, Ltd., 88-89 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, have sent us a copy of their 1938-39 winter list, which is now in course of distribution to the trade. There are numerous new articles included.

CHEMISTS' LABELS.—Suttley & Silverlock, Andover, Hants, have sent us a copy of their latest catalogue for stock labels for chemists. This publication is printed in colours showing the exact style of the labels in question.

Show Material.—The British Rodent Exterminator Co., Ltd., 67 Vicarage Road, Plumstead, London, S.E.18, have prepared new show matter for Vexterm ready-baited biscuits, and supplies may be obtained by any chemist on application.

New Size of Bovril.—A new pack of Bovril has been introduced consisting of two dozen units made up of one dozen ready packed in an attractive counter display container and one dozen for re-filling. Details are given elsewhere in this issue.

IMPROVED SCREENS.—Hadfields, Ltd., East Hecla Works, Sheffield, have published a brochure describing the improved screens manufactured by them for use in screening and grading certain materials. This brochure, which is fully illustrated, may be obtained on application.

New Packings.—Aurum Ambrosium, Ltd., Prudential Buildings, 32 Talbot Road, Blackpool, have introduced two new packs for Aurum Ambrosium rheumatic cure and Ambrosium snig oil, which latter is obtained by special process from the fresh water eel. Wholesale prices remain unchanged.

GLYMIEL JELLY BONUS PARCELS are now ready, and chemists are informed in this issue of the prices of the tubes and jars and of the number of parcels which may be selected. The proprietors are Osborne, Bauer & Cheeseman, Ltd., and the sole wholesale agents Sangers, Ltd., 258 Euston Road, London, N.W.I.

A.R.P.—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Bethnal Green, London, E.2, inform us that large quantities of Nerm are being supplied to authorities in connexion with A.R.P. The makers claim that Nerm is the ideal preparation for the treatment of small wounds and particularly burns, and worthy of chemists' recommendation for first-aid outfits.

IDOZAN.—Coates & Cooper, Ltd., 94 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.1, now manufacture in England Idozan, which is a colloidal iron solution. This product contains colloidal iron solution 84 per cent. Supplies may be obtained through the usual wholesalers. The new packs and prices are advertised elsewhere in this issue.

Anti-Gas treatment for the eyes.—Optrex eye lotion is suggested for immediate treatment of the eyes exposed to gas attacks, and it is suggested that this eye lotion should have a permanent place in every A.R.P. first-aid outfit, refuge room and first-aid post. The sole agents are Wilcox, Jozeau & Co., Ltd., North Circular Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.2.

SIEMENS SIERAY-DUAL LAMP.—Siemens Electric Lamps and Supplies, Ltd., 38-39 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4, have introduced a new type of lamp to conform with the requirements of the Factories Act which has recently received the Royal Assent. One of the later developments is a combination of the mercury-vapour discharge lamp with the incandescent tungsten filament described as the Siemens Sieray-Dual Lamp by which the familiar colour difficulty of the unmodified mercury-vapour source is eliminated. This lamp is described as being exceptionally economical. Messrs. Siemens have a staff of lighting specialists who are prepared to give advice as to the best type of lighting for particular processes.

ELIXIR JAFFOL.—W. B. Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon, Leeds, have introduced Elixir Jaffol, which is described as a concentrate of vitamin A, C and D in an exceptionally palatable form. Vitamins A and D are obtained from halibut-liver oil from which the fishy taste has been removed, and Vitamin C from orange juice. This product is attractively packed, and there is show material available to assist in sales promotion.

CHEMICAL DIRECTORY.—The twentieth edition of Kelly's Directory of the Chemical Industries has just been published (Kelly's Directories, Ltd., 186 Strand, London, W.C.2, price 36s.). The directory embraces England, Scotland and Wales, and contains the names and addresses of those engaged in the many branches of the chemical industries, both manufacturing and selling. It includes an alphabetical list of branded articles and chemical specialities, together with the names and addresses of the manufacturers.

Radio-Malt.—The British Drug Houses, Ltd., Graham Street, City Road, London, N.I, have introduced new and attractive show material to further sales of Radio-Malt. Illustrations of three new showcards appear elsewhere in this issue, and generous display terms are obtainable.—A booklet entitled "The Use of the B.D.H. Gonadotropic Hormones in the Male" has recently been published as a sequel to the therapeutic application of the sex hormones in gynæcology and obstetrics. Any reader interested may have a copy of the booklet on application.

M & B 693 IN PNEUMOCOCCAL INFECTIONS.—We have received from Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd., Dagenham, a copy of a booklet entitled "M & B 693 in the Treathent of Pneumococcal Infections." This publication deals with the method of administration of M & B 693, the dosage scheme to be adopted in cases of lobar pneumonia in children and adults, and broncho pneumonia in children. A further section gives general notes on the treatment of other forms of pneumococcal infections. Copies of this booklet are available to pharmacists on request.

SIBLIN is the name applied to a new and palatable medication of Parke Davis & Co., Beak Street, Regent Street, London, W.I., for the systematic management of constipation, whether acute or chronic. It is made of highly water absorbent fibre derived from certain species of plantago. It contains in addition, in each heaping teaspoonful, 50 international units of crystalline vitamin B₁. Siblin is described as a granular substance with a pleasant, slightly sweet, salty taste. It may be taken dry or stirred in water. The product is issued in lever-lid tins of approximately four ounces.

Analytical reagents.—The General Chemical and Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Judex Works, Sudbury, Middlesex, have recently issued a pamphlet which describes their range of Judex analytical reagents which show the actual batch analysis on the label of the container in which they are supplied. It is claimed that these reagents are a definite advance over other reagents, which only give an indication of the maximum impurities present. Users of Judex reagents are further safeguarded by the fact that a separate confirmatory analysis of each batch sample is made by an independent firm of analysts. Labels are specially printed for each individual batch after the manufacturers' and confirmatory analyses. The reagents are packed in specially selected amber bottles fitted with moulded screw caps, to afford maximum protection from light. The smallest size available is 16 oz. A list of the reagents available, together with prices, is given in the pamphlet. following details give an indication of the analytical information shown on the label for a batch of Judex potassium thiocyanate A.R.:

The label states that the above analysis is based on the results, not of the manufacturers' laboratories alone, but also on the confirmatory analytical certificate issued by independent consultants.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

DES FORGES.—At Bealey's Maternity Home, Manchester, on September 15, the wife of Cyril des Forges, M.P.S., Radcliffe,

Marriages

Molloy—Johnson.—At the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Ballymote, co. Sligo, recently, Richard Molloy, M.P.S.I., Cork, to Martha Johnson.

Ogden—Eckersley.—At Trinity Presbyterian Church, Rochdale, on September 19, Norman C. Ogden, M.P.S., Beeston, to Mary Healey Eckersley.

Deaths

Barrat.—Recently, Mr. Reuben Barrat, Ph.C., 5 Spring-field Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Brooker.—Recently, Mr. Algernon Brooker, 47 St. Margarets Road, Wanstead, Essex, aged eighty. Mr. Brooker passed the Minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1880.

Brown.—Recently, Mr. Edgar Marshall Brown, "Derwent," Rugby Road, Worthing, aged seventy-eight. Mr. Brown passed the Minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1883.

Crosfield.—On September 22, by a fall from a train on the Toulon-St. Raphael line, France, Sir Arthur Crosfield, aged seventy-three. Sir Arthur was for many years the head of Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., soap manufacturers, Warrington.

CRUICKSHANK.—At a nursing home, Aberdeen, on September 19, Mr. William Cruickshank, M.P.S., 37 Grattan Place, Fraserburgh, aged seventy. Mr. Cruickshank served his apprenticeship with the late Mr. James Donald, chemist and druggist, Broad Street and Mid Street, and subsequently took over the business. He was a former captain of Fraserburgh Golf Club, and he was one of the few original members of Fraserburgh Bowling Club, of which he had been president and green warden. He is survived by his wife and a daughter.

DUNSFORD.—The funeral of Mr. T. W. Dunsford, M.P.S., whose death was announced in last week's C. & D. (p. 323), took place at Torquay Cemetery on September 23. The local branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was represented by Messrs. W. H. Wyatt (chairman) and J. R. Sarson (secretary). Mr. Dunsford qualified in 1888 and subsequently entered into partnership with Mr. J. W. Cocks, Ph.C., Torquay, becoming sole proprietor of the business in 1914. He had been treasurer and secretary of the Torquay Pharmaceutical Association and was the first chairman of the Torquay and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. Outside pharmaceutical affairs, Mr. Dunsford's interests were very varied, including Free-masonry and membership of the Torquay Corinthian Yacht Club.

Heilbronn.—On September 16, after a short illness, Mr. James Heilbronn, chairman of H. Bronnley & Co., soap and perfumery manufacturers, Acton Vale, London, W.3. Mr. Heilbronn founded the business in Danbury Street, Islington, in 1890, and it expanded to such an extent that larger premises had to be found in 1904. The firm moved to Bronnley's Corner, Acton Vale, to premises which he himself designed. It was an outstanding quality of Mr. Heilbronn's that he never missed an opportunity of moving with the times, though he had a great respect for tradition. His customers and his employees were his personal friends.

Hudson.—At Durban, Natal, South Africa, on September 2, Henry Rowson Hudson, Ph.C., aged forty-two.

Hyslop.—At the Gilbert Bain Memorial Hospital, Lerwick, on September 18, Mr. Hugh Simon Hyslop, M.P.S., aged twenty-seven.

McLean, M.P.S., 10 West George Street, Glasgow.

Townley.—On September 26, Margaret, the wife of Mr. Thomas T. Townley, M.P.S., Keswick.

Trahair.—At his home, 2 West Park, Saltash, on September 15, Mr. Richard Ernest Trahair, managing director of Farley's Infant Food, Ltd., Plymouth, aged sixty-four.

Personalities

Mr. I. Rowland James, director of I. Rowland James, Ltd., wholesale chemists, Swansea, has taken over the mastership of the Llandebie and Penllergaer Hounds.

Mr. H. W. Harrie, of the representative staff of C. R. Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, London, E., has been presented by the directors with a gold wristlet watch and with a case of cutlery from the inside and outside staff of the company as a mark of appreciation and to commemorate the completion of his fifty years of service with the company (see C. & D., September 10, p. 259).

MR. EDMUND CARPENTER, M.P.S., Henleaze, Bristol, and Mrs. Carpenter recently celebrated their golden wedding, and in recognition of the event a presentation was made to them by the staff of Hodders, Ltd., wholesale and retail chemists, Bristol, of which company Mr. Carpenter was managing director for many years. On behalf of the staff Mr. E. Rogers, M.P.S., senior branch manager, presented Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter with an electric grandfather clock.

Recent Wills

Mr. Ernest Alfred Rider, M.P.S., 127a St. Johns' Road, Waterloo, Liverpool, who died on July 9, left estate of the gross value of £904, with net personalty £829.

Mr. Thomas Maltby Clague, Jesmond, Hannaford, Looe, Cornwall, formerly of Mawson Son & Clague, chemists, Newcastle-on-Tyne, who died on August 15, left estate of the gross value of £32,638, with net personalty £31,783.

Mr. Samuel Reginald Butler, Westwood House, Far Headingley, Leeds, late director and works manager of C. E. Fulford, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, who died on July 17, left estate of the gross value of £3,895, with net personalty

WINIFRED CECILIA JONES, M.P.S., Hanbury, Havering road, Romford, Essex, who died on July 10, wife of John George Jones, pharmaceutical chemist, left £5,640, with net personalty £5,607.

Coming Events

other events. These should be received by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur

Tuesday, October 4

Norwich Branch, Phormaceutical Society, Curat House, The Walk, at 8 p.m. Annual general meeting. West Ham Associotion of Pharmocists, Church Institute, 27 Romford Road, Stratford, at 8.45 p.m. Dr. E. A. Rudge on "Science in Road, Str Industry."

Wimbledon Pharmacists' Association, Wimbledon Town Hall, at 8.30 p.m. Meeting. Films on "Malaria" and "Wonders of the Microscope."

Wednesday, October 5

Oxford Branches, Pharmaceutical Society and N.P.U., Committee Room, Town Hall, Oxford, at 8 p.m. Mr. W. E. James on "Vaccine Therapy and the Sulphonamides."

Wimbledon Pharmocists' Association, The Woodstock, Epsom Road, at 8.30 p.m. Dance.

Thursday, October 6

Liverpool Chemists' Association, Royal Institution, Colquit Street, at 8.45 p.m. Address by Mr. John Rae, M.P.S.

National Association of Women Phormocists, 17 Bloomshury Square, London, W.C.1, at 8 p.m. Meeting. Sir William Collins, K.C.V.O., on "Opium and Some Other Things."





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Chart of War Gases

"THE CHART OF WAR GASES" (Reprinted from C. & D. 30.IV.38.) provides in a concise and clear form a brief description of the chief poison gases; methods of detection; their effects and time action, and an outline of the First Aid methods to be employed to casualties. The chart has been carefully drawn up and is based on information contained in the Home Office A.R.P. Handbooks and the manuals of national First Aid organisations. It should be useful to the pharmacist in the course of his business. Customers interested In the purchase of air raid precautions goods will appreciate a copy for their own use. Chemical manufacturers and firms engaged in all branches of the wholesale drug trade will find the chart of practical use in connexion with arrangements they make for air raid precautions, and it is suggested that copies of the chart should be distributed to their staffs.

Reprints are available at the following prices, postage included :-

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THE

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Chemists' Representatives' Discussions

Elsewhere in this issue is a detailed account of the meeting of representatives of the branches of the Pharmaceutical Society held in Edinburgh on the occasion of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. It may be recalled that a committee of inquiry was appointed recently in regard to the practice of pharmacy in shops and other places. It is unfortunate to find that although two of the four committees have finished the work and their reports have been issued, yet they are only intended for the information of the full committee and are not for publication. It may be that reports on the committee's inquiries in regard to pharmacy in shops and in wholesale manufacturing houses and in hospitals will be treated similarly. If so, the question arises as to whether or not such inquiries are of any value to the individual practising pharmacist. If such investigations are more or less to be shelved, in that they are not to be generally available, it does indeed seem futile to discuss matters of such importance. The point which individual members of the Pharmaceutical Society have to observe is that no report is likely to be made available until next year. As the pharmacists' representatives have agreed to this, there is little need for further comment now.

With regard to the new building, the secretary of the Society explained the procedure regarding ways and means of raising the necessary funds for such a building. No one denies that pharmacy should have a more imposing building to house its activities than it has at present; nevertheless, it is common knowledge that coats must be cut according to the cloth, and it is an unusual procedure for any society such as the Pharmaceutical Society to appeal for funds in the manner suggested. The advantage of possessing impressive premises cannot be disputed, but it may well be asked whether such an expenditure as is now contemplated is warranted. The answer to a question of this

nature is, of course, that if pharmacists do not object, there is no reason why the Society should not proceed with its scheme. Even if the initial cost of the building is satisfactorily met, the pinch will come when upkeep has to be considered. It will not then again be possible for the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to invite further assistance, and the pharmacist of this period is almost bound to be called upon for an increased subscription which may, in accordance with the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, be as much as three guineas per annum, to say nothing of the raising of the cost of registering of premises.

With regard to the code of ethics, brought forward by the Tees-side Branch of the Society, pharmacists may consider the report of the proceedings without further comment. One important point is that the proposed code has been shelved and can wait therefore for another period. The resolution put forward by Mr. S. C. Blore on behalf of the Birmingham Branch was apparently outvoted by a large majority. On this matter pharmacists must also be pleased to finance their Society for reasons which need hardly be further considered. It was Mr. Humphreys Jones who, as the principal of the School of Pharmacy in Liverpool, made what must be considered a surprising defence of the continuation of the Society's College at the cost, according to his reasoning, to each member of the Society of four to five shillings a year. The resolution in regard to pharmaceutical employees was lost, as was also the proposal relating to minimum salaries for qualified chemists. Other questions which arose were discussed and negatived in the same manner.

If the retail chemist sends his representative to the Conference meeting with decisions to the effect that important matters remain *in statu quo*, then is it not time to consider that his attention might with greater advantage be directed to improvements in regard to trade?

A.R.P.

In view of the disturbing conditions ruling throughout Europe at the present time, we have taken the unusual step of again publishing the chart of war gases and methods of treatment which appeared in our issue of April 30. At this juncture it is unnecessary perhaps to reiterate that of all commercial individuals having direct contact with the public, the importance and value of the chemist cannot be over estimated. It is true that officially the retail chemist has been advised to stay in his shop. The Pharmaceutical Society have issued a note which appears elsewhere in this issue in regard to the pharmacist's duties. Nothing further need be said in this direction at the moment, yet if the chemist's shop is to become a casualty clearing station, in the event of air raids, there should be no doubt in the minds of Government officials as to the importance of the chemist in routine work throughout the community. It was because of the especial value of the chemist in the treatment of injuries likely to result from air raids that The Chemist AND DRUGGIST published Air-Raid Precautions Numbers in November, 1936, and April, 1938. Elsewhere in this issue commercial details are published explaining how copies of this chart may be obtained. It may be suggested that every chemist in business today will be doing a service not only to himself but to his customers in directing attention to the importance and value of the information given in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST chart which, so far as we know, is the only complete one available at this time.

International Trade in August

The returns for August show that the decline in the value of our international trade continued during the month, but that the downward curve is flattening out. Perhaps the most satisfactory point is the fact that the debit balance of trade for the month is some f_4 ,600,000 less than in August, 1937, due to a fall in imports of f_{12} ,500,000 last month, with exports down by about f_{7} ,900,000. So far this year, as compared with the first eight months of 1937, imports are down by about f_{38} ,450,573 and exports by f_{34} ,534,886 in respect of merchandise of all classes. Despite this general shrinkage in our seaboard trade, the figures for this year exceed those of the corresponding period of 1936. Reexports have maintained a steady level of about f_{5} ,000,000 each month, with the August total slightly in excess of that total.

All Classes of Merchandise	Imports	Exports of U.K. Goods	Total Exports including Re-exports
August, 1938 1937 1936 JanAug., 1938 1937 1936	£, 74,130,927 86,648,561 66,055,677 616,596,115 655,046,688 536,565,065	\$6,331,470 42,546,205 35,258,115 306,904,016 341,438,902 283,170,234	£ 41,375,526 49,233,305 39,684,090 349,255,103 395,640,211 324,979,829

The figures of the "Chemicals, etc.," group for August continue to furnish a substantial credit balance with total exports exceeding imports by about £621,000, compared with a favourable margin of £782,000 in August, 1937. For the eight months of this year the credit balance for this group is £6,574,000, against £8,153,000 in the corresponding period of 1937. Imports of quinine and salts during August amounted to £13,702 and £82,213 for the eight months (£67,814 in 1937). Arrivals of proprietary medicines in August declined to £64,138, against £71,139 in the same month of 1937. The total for the eight months of these goods was £536,422, compared with £424,475 in January-August, 1937. Imports of citric acid declined to £57,969 from £65,327 in 1937, and tartaric acid from £97,648 in 1937 to £74,906 this year. The leading countries of supply of chemicals of all descriptions in August and January-

Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours		Augus	t	January-August			
	1938	1937	1936	1938	1937	1936	
Imports Exports of U.K. manufacture Re-exports	£'000 1,086 1,675 32 · 2	£'000 1,123 1,870 35:5	£'000 1,006 1,539 30·9	£'000 8,074 14,352 296·3	£'000 8,765 16,605 313.3	£'000 7,974 13,629 267.3	

August were: Germany, £353,137 and £2,446,089; United States of America, £165,996 and £1,483,200; France, £115,628 and £622,118; and Switzerland, £59,770 and £502,842. Leading items in our exports for August were: quinine and salts, £14,102 (£116,239 January—August) and proprietary medicines, £101,516 (£123,580 and £80,759 in August, 1937 and 1936, respectively). The eight months' shipments of these packed goods this year totalled £888,377,

compared with £954,428 in 1937 and £792,972 in 1936. The chief purchasing countries of the "Chemicals, etc.," group for the eight months were: India, £1,824,942; Australia, £1,257,603; Union of South Africa, £1,127,021; Eire, £736,934; Canada, £658,294; and the United States of America, £629,648.

Trade with Switzerland

During the past four years the balance of trade between Switzerland and the United Kingdom has swung round against us. In 1934 the value of Swiss imports of United Kingdom goods totalled 90,900,000 francs, while the value of our imports from that country amounted to 83,600,000 francs, giving a balance in our favour of 7,300,000 francs. The comparative figures for 1937, according to a report recently issued by the Department of Overseas Trade (Stationery Office, 1s. 3d.), were Swiss imports of United Kingdom goods, 112,700,000 francs; United Kingdom imports of Swiss goods, 143,800,000 francs, showing a debit balance to us of 31,100,000 francs. These unfavourable figures are due chiefly to import quotas and various other trade restrictions now operating in Switzerland which were not in force in 1934. The United Kingdom ranked second in the list of countries purchasing Swiss products with 11.2 per cent. of total exports and fifth in importance of the supplying countries in 1937.

The value of exports to all destinations of products of the Swiss chemical and pharmaceutical industry (excluding dyes and colours) during 1937 was nearly double that of 1935, amounting to 48,400,000 francs, compared with 27,300,000 francs in 1935. Of the total for chemicals of all descriptions exported from Switzerland during 1937, pharmaceuticals and medicinal preparations represented 25,029,602 francs (17,254,373 francs in 1936), the United Kingdom taking goods to the value of 2,164,253 francs (1,684,777 francs in 1936). The Board of Trade returns of trade between the two countries in the group of products "Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours" for the past three years show an overwhelming balance in Switzerland's favour, as follows: United Kingdom imports of Swiss goods, 1935, £732,235; 1936, £782,169; 1937, £750,928. Swiss imports of United Kingdom goods, 1935, £94,210; 1936, £86,516; 1937, £82,672.

Morphology of Rabies Virus

An insight into the morphology of the rabies virus is given in an article by Gerlach ("Veterinary Record," July 16, p. 926). For many years, it has been thought that the very fine granules which have been observed by different workers, in the brain and nerve cells of rabid animals, were the rabies parasites in active state. Gerlach now states that no significance can be attached to these granular forms, on account of the lack of evidence that they are non-specific, and because of the difficulty in classifying them as micro-organisms. By methods used in detecting elementary bodies of virus disease, numbers of virus bodies can be seen in the central nervous system, free in the tissues or in the nerve cells, and much information can be gained on the appearance of the bodies by the use of a fluorescence microscope after treatment with a 1 in 1,000 primulin solution. Using this method and a magnification of 1,000 × or higher, it is possible to demonstrate the presence of virus bodies, most of which are uniform in size, and circular or ovoid in shape, in smears from the brain of rabid animals. Many of the bodies are bound together by fine threads and others show short filament appendages. These threads and others show short filament appendages. bodies are abundant in the brain and spinal cord of rabid animals, but are extremely difficult of detection owing to the masking effect of tissue substances in the smears. Forms which are identical with the elementary bodies are also present in the saliva of rabid animals. Proof that the bodies seen in the different forms of rabies are the actual causative organisms is claimed by Gerlach from the fact that the bodies can be cultured on eggs and free from cells on artificial culture medium, and he regards the cell-free culture of rabies virus as material for further research.

Name of Gas	Group	Description	Method of detection	Effects	Time action	Protection	First Aid
Phosgene	Choking. Non-blister. Non-persistent.	A gas, almost invisible. Corrodes metals. Is rendered less effective by heavy rain.	Smell of musty hay.	Highly lethal in strong concentra- tion. Cough,watery eyes, tightness and pain in chest, pos- sibly nausea, vomiting. Later œdema.	o-24 hours according to concentration. Usually aperiod of well - being after early symptoms.	Respirator 100%	Rest: Most important; patient should be stretcher case. Warmth: To prevent shock and shivering. Oxygen: When breath- ing gets embarrassed from œdema.
Chlorine	Choking. Non-blister. Non-persistent.	A greenish gas. Corrodes metals. Soluble in water.	Smell of bleaching powder.	Same as "Phosgene" but not so deadly.	o-24 hours. No period of well- being after start of symp- toms.	Respirator 100%	Same as for "Phosgene."
D.A. D.M. D.C.	Nose irritants. Non-blister. Non-persistent.	Yellow crystal- line solid. When heated gives off almost odourless smoke. Gencr- ally invisible.	Irritation to nose and throat.	Burning in nose, mouth and throat. Sneezing, coughing, tears, running nose and mouth, head- ache, neuralgia, ear- ache, toothache, pain in gums, men- tal depression.	o-5 minutes. May be delayed for few minutes after exposure.	Respirator 100%	Usually not needed, as symptoms subside after initial tendency to increase on re- moval to fresh air. Rest, fresh air. Re- move contaminated clothing.
C.A.P.	Tear. Non-blister. Non-persistent.	White - coloured crystalline solid. Almost invisible in gaseous state.	Irritation to eyes and nose. Smell of floor polish.	Copious tears, spasm of eyelids. Slight skin irritation.	Immediately. Usually ceases on removal to fresh air.	Respirator 100%	Not usually needed, but if irritation per- sists, wash out eyes with warm boracic lotion.
K.S.K.	Tear. Non-blister. Persistent.	Dark brown liquid. Gaseous state invisible.	Irritation to eyes and nose. Smell of pear drops.	Copious tears, spasm of eyelids. High concentration: lung irritant.	Immediately. Usually ceases on removal to fresh air.	Respirator 100%	Same as "C.A.P."
B.B.C.	Tear. Non-blister. Persistent.	Dark brown liquid. Gaseous state invisible.	Irritation to eyes. Smell of wet serge or Portu- guese laurel.	Copious tears, spasm of eyelids.	lmmediately. Usually ceases on removal to fresh air.	Respirator 100%	Same as "C.A.P."
Mustard	Blister, Very persistent.	An oily liquid, varying in col- our from straw yellow to dark brown. Soluble in fat, tar, spirits. Great powers of pene- tration. High boiling point and high freez- ing point.	Smell of garlic, onions, horse- radish or mus- tard, but faint except in high concentration.	Liquid (contact): Eyes: Close, causing permanent injury. Skin: No irritation at first, later red- ness and blisters. Vapour: (a) Eyes: irritation, conjunctivitis, spasms, closure. (b) Lungs: No effect at first, later loss of voice, cough, de- veloping to bron- chitis or pneu- monia. (c) Skin: No effects at first, later red- ness, blisters. (d) Stomach and in- testines: severely injured by swallow- ing contaminated food.	Immediately irritant. Redness 2 hours. Blisters 12-24 hours. 2-4 hours. 4-6 hours. 12-24 hours Redness, 2-4 hours. Redness, 2-4 hours. Note: Effects are always delayed, according to period of exposure and concentration.	Respirator for eyes and lungs. Protective clothing for body.	Liquid in eyes: Jrrigate immediately, warm water, repeat frequently. Apply drops of liquid paraffin or castor oil. Liquid on skin: (a) Wash with soap and water. (b) Bleach ointment. (c) Solvents, benzene, etc. Liquid on clothing: (a) Remove clothing. (b) Wash body with soap and water. Vapour; skin or clothing: (a) Remove clothing. (b) Wash body with soap and water. Time most important factor.
Lewisite	Blister. Verypersistent	A colourless liquid. Gives off invisible · gas. Is rapidly neu- tralised by water and any alkali. Great powers of pene- tration, Low freezing point.	of geraniums.	Liquid (contact): (a) Eyes: Irritation, permanent injury. (b) Skin: Stinging, redness, blisters later. Vapour: Causes sneezing, coughing, but skin irritation less than "Mustard."	Immediate. Blisters in 20 minutes. Note: Action is delayed, but not so much as in "Mustard."	Respirator for eyes and lungs. Protective clothing for body.	Liquid in eyes: Same as "Mustard" but treatment must be immediate. Liquid on skin: Wash with soap, water and soda. Liquid and vapour on clothing: Remove clothing at once; wash skin with soap, water and soda. Blisters to be opened
CH	ART OF	WAR	GASES				and cleaned aseptically to prevent reabsorption.

Branch Representatives' Meetings

MEETINGS of representatives of the Branches of the Pharmaceutical Society were held in Edinburgh on September 13 and 14, the president of the Society (Mr. Thomas Guthrie) in the chair.

The President, after welcoming the representatives, presented apologies for absence from Mr. Marns, who was in America, Mr. P. M. Duff, Dr. E. G. Bryant, and Mr. F. C. Wilson.

The meeting received a report on matters arising from the Branch Representatives' Meeting at Liverpool, 1937.

Committee of Inquiry

Mr. F. W. Rowsell, who presented a progress report of the Committee of Inquiry, pointed out that the scope of the Committee's inquiry had demanded an exceptional amount of work. Four committees had been appointed. Committee I dealt with the practice of pharmacy in shops. Committee 2 with the practice of pharmacy in wholesale and manufacturing houses and in hospitals. Committee 3 with historical and parliamentary matters, and Committee 4 with the Pharmaceutical Society. Committees 3 and 4 had finished their work, but their reports were only for the information of the full committee and not for publication. He referred in particular to the proposed questionnaire which would ask for details of businesses large and small throughout the country. He urged those by whom it was received to fill up the questionnaire to the best of their ability even at some personal inconvenience. There might be some who were unwilling to disclose business secrets. them he would say that the questionnaire would be presented in such a form that no one would know from whom the replies had come. He therefore appealed to members to fill in the questionnaire when it was sent to them as fully as possible, because the information so obtained would be vital for the preparation of the report which the entire committee would eventually present. They had before them only a progress report. He hoped by next year that the Committee would be able to present a final report.

The meeting received the report.

Dr. E. G. Bryant, Messrs. W. S. Culbert, J. L. Hirst, E. Ratcliffe and F. C. Wilson were reappointed as representatives to consult with the organisation committee concerning branch representatives' meetings and to serve on the committee of Inquiry.

The New Building

In the absence of Mr. T. Marns, the secretary made a statement on the Society's new building.

Mr. Linstead said: Mr. Marns had hoped to speak to you about our new headquarters. He has had to change his plans and is now in the United States. Our new building has now reached the stage where we want to give as much information about it to our members throughout the country as we possibly can. There is no better opportunity to begin this than through the representatives from all over the country who are here this afternoon. We have been on our present site in Blooms-bury Square for 100 years, but it is only a leasehold site and we cannot buy it. Ten years ago we bought a freehold site, and for the last five years we have been very carefully proceeding with the plans for a new building. We have planned and scrapped and replanned to an extent which one or two people who know about the planning of buildings say they have never known done before. The result of this care is that the building we have now planned has in it only two spare areas for future expansion. I want to emphasise that point because it is so easy to represent the building as one far greater than is needed. The building is large enough for our present activities with one or two spare areas for expansion. To give you some idea of the care that has been taken over the planning, we have here half a dozen scale models made as part of the planning scheme, and I would like you to have a look at these models for them-selves. They will give you some idea of the provision we are making-nothing elaborate, but, I hope you will agree, very workmanlike. The Council has felt that this building is such an important matter that every member of the Society we can possibly get into touch with ought to know something about it. We are going to invite branches to give members of council an opportunity of coming and talking to them about the building and answering questions about it. When that subject is discussed in your branch we want you to take advantage of the opportunity to learn as much as possible about the building. So much for the building. Then comes the question of finance. There will be some of you here who will remember our friend Pilkington Sargeant, and some of you will remember his words about this building and a figure quoted by him which was regarded as fantastic. Actually the figure was a reasonably accurate forecast. In this, as in other matters, Sargeant had vision. The Council's conclusion is that the building is within the financial capacity of the Society at a figure of round about £310,000.

Now Mr. Marns has taken on a most responsible task in connexion with this building. He is going to ask people both within and without pharmacy if they would give us donations towards improving that building, and he has already had an extremely encouraging result. His appeal to people within pharmacy is important. We want to go to one or two public bodies—I cannot specify them by name—and ask them to help, and we can only get their help if we can show that pharmach in the state of the sta macy itself is doing something for itself. And so no small part of this appeal is to encourage members of the Society to contribute to the building. We are not urging them to contribute, but we do want to be able to show benefactors outside pharmacy that our own members are enthusiastic about the Subscriptions may be small or large, but they must mean enthusiasm for the building. I want you to look upon this building, not in terms of pounds, shillings and pence but in terms of the future of your calling. If you think that pharmacy is on the down grade in this country then there is not very much that this building can mean to you. But to those of you who will remember something of the "mystery"—I use the old word-of your calling when you first joined it and want to see that maintained and uplifted, I hope this new building will mean a great deal. I ask you to go away from this meeting feeling enthusiasm yourself and a desire to give that enthusiasm to others and to take opportunities of learning as much about it as possible as and when they present themselves. This what Mr. Marns would have said had he been here himself.

Mr. Melhuish explained that as chairman of the Establishment Committee he had hoped to speak in Mr. Marns's place that afternoon, but a series of provincial visits on pharmaceutical business during the previous few days had led him to ask the secretary to do so in his place. He continued: May I say this, there are two things we want—first of all we want your enthusiasm and your hearty support for the betterment of pharmacy, and, secondly, we want you to look upon our new house as your house and your home when you are in London. Many of you will remember that when we held our Conference in London we had a surplus of funds and that surplus was allocated towards the provision of a members' room in the new building. I do sincerely hope and I sincerely trust that some of the lack of interest which has characterised some of us in the past with regard to our headquarters will pass away and that you will make use of the accommodation there and become very much more familiar with your own property, your own house and your own Pharmaceutical Society in London.

The meeting then proceeded to discuss the motions submitted by Branches.

A Code of Ethics

Mr. R. Macdonald Murray (Tees-side) moved:-

"That it is the opinion of this Conference that the following Code of Ethics should be observed by pharmacists." (The Code had been previously circulated.)

Mr. Murray pointed out that a Code of Ethics was no new one in pharmacy. Jacob Bell was, he belièved, the first to use the term "pharmaceutical ethics." Subsequently one found the names of Joseph Ince, S. R. Atkins and, in our own day, J. P. Gilmour, Savile Peck and Arthur Mortimer. The Code was the product of ordinary workaday pharmacists dependent on the pharmacy counter for their living; men engaged in business in an area that had seen depressed trade at its worst, men who were aware of the many undesirable features which had crept into pharmacy in the past few years. Pharmacy was

let down by its own members when they resorted to methods of trading which were definitely below the ethical standard which should be maintained in the interest of the public. The service rendered by the pharmacist was a personal and direct one, and should not be allowed to be multiplied indefinitely through the agency of unqualified persons. A code of ethics

must include employer and employee.

The purpose of the Code was to clarify the relationship between pharmacist and pharmacist. The Code would impose no new obligations on the great majority of the craft. remained these, among other questions: (1) Who would judge the wrongdoers? (2) Who should guarantee that the judicial authority should be without bias? He suggested that the Statutory Committee under the Act of 1933 provided the answer. He explained that the Branch had felt it to be outside their province to deal with the following: (1) The mode of conducting business; (2) the relations between principals and assistants; (3) regulation of prices; (4) nostrums; (5) early closing.

MR. W. R. BRACKENBURY (Tees-side), seconding, said that

the chief criticism was that it was not a code of business rules. They considered that a code of ethics and a code of business rules were quite different things. Theirs was a code of ethics. If a code of business rules was to be compiled, they had many suggestions for inclusion. An objection to the code of ethics was that, if you could not enforce it, what was the good of it? The Ten Commandments could not be enforced. But they would be sorry to be without them. He instanced a "gentlemen's agreement" with regard to advertising services under the Insurance Act which had operated in Middlesbrough for

twenty-five years.

Mr. C. J. Years (Plymouth) congratulated those who had prepared the Code. He suggested that in the sentence: "A pharmacist should not supply goods to hawkers, nor engage himself in such trading, except in districts where there is a definite public need for the service"; the exception should be omitted. They did not require the help of unregistered people in order to supply the medicine that the nation needs. chemist was under professional discipline, but other traders were undisciplined, although engaged in supplying medicines.
MR. WHITEHEAD (Oldham) asked if the Council would have

the power to enforce the Code.

THE PRESIDENT indicated that the answer was "No." that was no reason for saying nothing about ethics that day. He continued by thanking the Tees-side Branch for the enormous amount of time and work they have put into preparing the Code. He asked whether they wished the Council to take the Code into consideration and to report upon it to the next Conference.

Several representatives cried "No."

MR. MACDONALD MURRAY asked whether the Statutory Committee could adopt the Code as a standard by which to judge

professional conduct.

THE SECRETARY explained that the Statutory Committee could consider cases where a member of the Society had been guilty of misconduct, as well as cases where there had been a criminal conviction. But he felt certain that the Committee would not be prepared to adopt and act upon a Code of Ethics of this sort, if only because that would mean that not the Committee but this meeting would be deciding what should and should not be misconduct. The Statutory Committee might in certain cases be guided by public opinion in pharmacy in coming to decisions, but they must be entirely free to come to their own decision. His own view was that the Code attempted to do too much. In one or two places its proposals were so wide as to be incapable of effective application. As an example, he instanced the paragraph: "The pharmacist should perform no act, nor be a party to any transaction, which would tend to bring discredit on himself or his profession." He felt that the Code needed careful consideration and that it should be referred to the Council for that tion and that it should be referred to the Council for that purpose.

Mr. Griffiths (Leeds) suggested that the Tees-side Branch

should be brought into consultation.

Mr. W. R. B. Arnold (Exeter) called attention to an advertisement appearing in local papers and also on screens in cinemas: "Obtain all your surgical rubber goods from So-and-so, pharmacists." He asked whether the Council could not take action to prevent such advertising.

At the conclusion of the discussion it was agreed to ask the Council, in consultation with the Tees-side branch, to review

the Code and report to the next meeting.

The School of Pharmacy

Mr. S. C. Blore, on behalf of the Birmingham and District Branch, moved:

"That it is the opinion of this Conference that the Pharmaceutical Society should confine itself to its proper functions, examining, legislative and administrative, there being no longer any reason why the School of Pharmacy should continue to be conducted by subsidy from the Society's funds.

MR. S. C. BLORE, in moving the resolution, said that at the time of the establishment of the Society's School other schools were to all intents and purposes non-existent. To-day some twenty schools and universities provided the necessary teaching. Those responsible for the motion did not wish to stress its financial aspect further than was stated in the motion itself. They relied upon the undesirability of an examining body undertaking the tuition for their own examination. Furthermore, the continuance of the School was undemocratic in that only a small minority of students were able to afford to attend the School, so that the poorer members of the craft were compelled to contribute to the education of the more fortunate, as well as contributing in rates and taxes for the maintenance of municipal technical colleges, and universities which provided tuition for the Society's examinations. Provincial students were also at the disadvantage that they sat for examination in unfamiliar surroundings. It was not disrespectful to the memory of the founders of the School that changed circumstances had made it desirable to abandon the School. there were arrangements with the London University they could seek revision of those arrangements.

Mr. D. J. Rushton formally seconded the motion.
Mr. J. H. Gough (Leeds) pointed out that every university prepared students for its own examinations, and therefore the Society's School was not unique. Many chemists in the country

did not contribute to local schools of pharmacy if they lived in districts that had no such schools. He was of the opinion that it would be a wrong policy to abandon their own School.

MR. HUMPHREYS JONES (Liverpool) said that he could not understand why the Council had allowed the motion to be put on the agenda. He assumed that a good part of the new building would be taken up by the school. Was the building to be replanned once again? In his opinion the resolution of Birmingham should be turned down. It was obvious that the control of education was gradually passing into the hands of Yet all education had been initiated by private perthe State. sons and by selected societies. This was so secularly and religiously. The teacher was in effect the college. If the Society were to give up its college, a college which is the embodiment and means of realisation of the educational spirit of the Society, the Society would be in danger of missing something essential in its education. The Society, through its school, would remain a separate stream rather than be merged in the universal river of education. There were other considerations. It cost each member 4s. to 5s. a year, probably about two-thirds of what would be spent on a dinner at a first-class hotel. Further, the retention of the school in London helped to keep the autonomy of the Society. Overcentralisation was the danger of our age, due mainly to subordination of individual and private interests to those of national and international ones. A department of pharmacy in a public institution could not take the place of this living independent school which had been in existence so long and had vielded rich and abundant fruit.

MR. R. E. JACKSON (Newcastle and Northumberland), opposing the resolution, said that members looked to the school to carry out research, and if it were to be closed would have no place for special investigations to be carried on. The school, too, should be a model for others throughout the country. would be deplorable if at any time this great school were to be

wound up.

MR. C. BENNETT (North-East Metropolitan) supported Mr.

MR. BLORE having replied, the motion was put to the meeting and defeated by a large majority.

Pharmaceutical Employees

Mr. H. N. Griffiths, on behalf of the Bradford and District Branch, moved:

That it is the opinion of this Conference that it is essential that machinery for the organisation of pharmaceutical employees be set up within the framework of the Pharmaceutical Society.

MR. H. N. Griffiths, in proposing the motion, indicated that it was intended to place before Parliament a Bill for setting up conciliation machinery for the retail distributive trades. It was therefore essential that those employed in pharmacy should be represented on any committees that might be set up. There were four or more trade unions, all affiliated to the T.U.C., and with controlling officials with no real knowledge of the conditions peculiar to pharmacy. The majority of pharmaceutical employees were chary of joining these bodies. He hoped that the Society would sponsor the formation of an employees' association. The object of this resolution was to save the employees in pharmacy from the control of the large trade unions.

MR. E. Robinson (Bradford), seconding, said that he was amazed that the Society allowed itself to be scared by the effects of the "Jenkin" decision. Its legal advisers had said that it could not form an employees' union. It should be called the "Jenkin-Linstead Society." The Society did not want to be advised in that way. He saw in the new building, councils and committees of employer pharmacists, of employee pharmacists and of hospital pharmacists working together. He asked for enthusiastic support for the resolution, so that the Society should put in motion machinery for the organisation of pharmaceutical employees within the framework of the Pharmaceutical Society.

MR. NEVILLE BROWN (London) asked whether "employee" included unqualified persons or was limited to qualified assistants.

Mr. Griffiths indicated that the inclusion of both was preferable, but that it might be found necessary to limit a union to qualified employees only.

MR. MACDONALD MURRAY (Middlesbrough) thought that there was a lot of false pride in pharmacy. He did not see anything shameful in attaching themselves to the trade union movement. He asked if the Society financed the N.P.U. when it was set up, and if it would do the same thing for an employees' organisation.

THE SECRETARY: The Council have asked me to say a word on this subject. A few months ago a report was published proposing legislation creating for every retail distributive trade an organisation of employers and employees to discuss wages, hours and conditions of service. I have good authority for saying that it is very unlikely that legislation in that form will be passed in the near future. But it is clear that sooner or later pharmacy will be faced with Government legislation bringing employers and employees together to settle terms of service with statutory powers behind their decisions. What is the best thing for pharmacy to do with that probability in front of us? Some of you will remember that when the National Health Insurance Act first came into operation, many members of the public did not like to go "on the panel." They thought they would not get such a good service, and that it was below their dignity. Most of that feeling has disit was below their dignity. Most of that feeling has disappeared to-day. The same thing is true about the association with trade unions. It is an accepted part of the industrial organisation of this country, and in a few years nobody will think any the worse of himself or of the man across the road because he belongs to a trade union. If that is the tendency, and legislation is likely in, say, ten or fifteen years' time, then pharmacy ought to be ready with its own organisation, so that it can go to the Government when the Bill is before Parliament and say, "Here is our organisation ready made; dovetail this into your Bill, and let us work our own machinery. If the machinery were satisfactory, the Government would probably do it. But for such a request to be effective the organisation must be an organisation which included all employers and employees engaged in the retail distributive section of pharmacy, because their problems are the same basically—hours, wages, conditions of service. No partial organisation nours, wages, conditions of service. No partial organisation—omitting, for example, the unqualified—would justify a claim for pharmacy to be allowed to contract out of a general scheme and to run one on its own. The employers may not be anxious to see such machinery set up yet—and if I were in their position I might be inclined to take their view-because any concessions must come out of their pockets in one way or another. Nevertheless, taking the long view, there ought to be an organisation of unqualified and of qualified employees, which together with the N.P.U. would form one large negotiating body. Such a body cannot be formed within the Pharmaceutical Society, if only for this reason, that there are probably more unqualified employees in pharmacy than qualified, and the Society cannot extend its activities to cover any

appreciable number of non-members. The Society wants to see an employees' organisation formed and to help them as much as possible, because that is a weak part of pharmaceutical organisation, but it cannot bring every employee in under its umbrella. The organisation must be set up outside the Society, for to be effective it must be an organisation of qualified as well as unqualified employees. Such an organisation could not be formed within the Society.

Mr. John Rae (Liverpool) asked whether such an organisation was impossible only because it would bring in the

unqualified as well as the qualified.

The Secretary replied that the Society could only form an association representative of members of the Society who were employers on one side and members of the Society who were employees on the other. It could not use its money to benefit non-members or one section of its members only. At the moment the N.P.U. functioned as an employers' union, and it was out of the question that another should be formed. But if the N.P.U. and employees who were members both said "We want to negotiate under your auspices" the Society could set up a joint organisation. It would have to do so equally in the interests of the employers as of the employees. But, as he had already said, he felt that such an organisation would be of little value for persuading the Government to allow pharmacy to contract out of a general scheme.

Mr. RAE: What is the position of students who have paid their preliminary fees?

THE SECRETARY: I think they could come in. Counter hands and porters and so on could never be brought in.

MR. MACDONALD MURRAY: Would the Society finance the employees?

THE SECRETARY: The Society did not finance the N.P.U. The N.P.U. took over the money which had been in the hands of the Local Associations Executive. It was not the Society's money.

MR. GRIFFITHS, replying to discussion, said that legislation was bound to come sooner or later. Employees wanted a lead from the Society, which should take an active interest in them. Surely an organisation of employees could be formed within the framework of the Society even though that organisation would have only one function, the N.P.U. doing everything else for employers.

On the question being put, there voted

For the motion 69 Against the motion 78

The President declared the motion lost.

Control of Advertisements

Mr. Scholfield, on behalf of the Tees-side Branch, moved:—

"That it is the opinion of this Conference that in view of the fact that the pharmaceutical service entrusted to the pharmacist by the State cannot rightly be judged by the public, the Pharmaceutical Society should not continue to regard as true competitive economy, and should bring to the notice of the appropriate authority any advertisement pertaining to this service issued purely for a purpose of gain, which implies a defamation of competitors and a false disparagement of their products, or which in any way could be held to undermine the security that the pharmacist's professional qualification should assure the public."

He said that the foundation of professional status lay in their knowledge of the dispensing and compounding of medicines. All pharmacists were equally qualified and none should claim superiority over another who has the same qualification. Yet there were large trading concerns, and to a smaller extent individual chemists, who claimed superior professional knowledge to other chemists. Among the phrases used in this advertising, there was one concerning the safety of a certain firm's products. That phrase gave the impression that other chemists might be not as safe. The idea of inaccurate dispensing should never be allowed to instil itself into the public mind. This type of advertising could only create confusion among the public, to the detriment of the small individual chemist, whose capital did not allow him to compete with the large trading concern. He must add that the small individual chemist, in his small way, was sometimes as big an offender. The only difference was that he was unable to make a big

MR. R. MACDONALD MURRAY, seconding, said that advertising might be becoming when used for the sale of cosmetics, but when used in connexion with a national service, like N.H.I. dispensing, it was almost criminal. They should send a message to the Council that something must be done and done immediately.

Mr. É. Neville Brown (South-West Metropolitan) suggested

that it was already covered by the Code of Ethics.

Mr. E. W. Skyrme (Hastings) asked who was the "appropriate authority" referred to in the motion.

Mr. Scholfield replied that the Code of Ethics had not yet een adopted. The "appropriate authority" was the been adopted.

Government.

The motion was carried.

Mr. J. Rae moved on behalf of the Liverpool Branch: "That it is the opinion of this Conference that the minimum salary scale of £200, as mentioned in 'The Journal' Supplement, should be revised and materially increased.

MR. J. RAE, in proposing the motion, said that the resolution was submitted in the first instance to the Liverpool Branch by a pharmacist in hospital practice. He pointed out that the Supplement frequently came under the notice of lay hospital committees when the appointment of a pharmacist was under consideration, either in the voluntary or municipal hospitals. Too often these committees tended to regard the £200 mentioned in the Supplement as the maximum price to be paid for the services of a pharmacist. This not only embarrassed the candidate, but was bad for the profession of pharmacy as a whole. In retail pharmacy the salary was mutually arranged between the two parties as a purely private agreement. The Liverpool Branch submitted that the passing of this resolution would not embarrass the retail employer, but would certainly help to raise the standard of pharmacy.
Mr. W. E. Shepherd formally seconded the motion.

The following amendment by the Norwich and District Branch was withdrawn: "That it is the opinion of this Conference that a graded minimum scale of salaries be enforced for

pharmacy."

MR. W. H. Rudd, by permission of the meeting, withdrew the amendment. In doing so, he asked them to consider how far it might be possible to include the substance of it in a new Pharmacy Bill.

Minimum Salary

Mr. C. J. Yeates (Plymouth and District) pointed out that £200 per year was less than £3 17s. per week. A fixed minimum wage inevitably became recognised as the standard wage. That statement was borne out by advertisements offering such sums as £4 a week as a special financial inducement. He had a list of wages of £4 and upwards which, according to the newspaper by which they were published, were paid to artisans, policemen, chauffeurs, engine-drivers, blacksmiths, boiler-makers, canvassers, assistant clerks. There could be little doubt that it would be good for pharmacy to raise the pay of the pharmacist. They were not likely to do that by advertising a small wage.

Mr. H. N. Griffiths (Bradford and District), who supported the resolution, nevertheless felt that it did not go far enough. It did not cover the case of an advertisement in "The Journal" where no salary is mentioned. The salary paid might be far less than the figure mentioned in "The Journal." In those circumstances it did not matter whether the figure was £200 per annum or £2,000 per annum. If the salary offered was not made clear at the time of the insertion of the advertisement, a resolution such as that might be futile. He would have preferred to see the resolution in the form "That the remuneration for posts in the Supplement should, when the salary is not mentioned, be deemed to be not less than . . . some specified figure. . . .

MISS E. HODGKINSON (North Metropolitan), speaking as a hospital pharmacist, and as one who had had to fight for the salaries of pharmacists, suggested that if any scale of salary were to be advertised, it should be inserted as "minimum commencing salary." Such a statement would help the chief pharmacist in hospitals to secure a progressive scale of salaries for himself and his against at for himself and his assistants.

Mr. J. T. Appleton (Sheffield and District) said that he must oppose the motion. If he were an employee, he would take the view that a man was worth what he could get. If

he thought his services worth £200 and no more, that is what ne should take. If he were worth more, he could command more. It was ability that counted, not the publication of a

minimum figure.

MR. A. E. BAILEY (Bedford and District) said that during an interview for a post he asked if there would be increments above £200. He was told that the Pharmaceutical Society had informed the hospital that £200 or £150 with board was adequate and acceptable. He had discussed this with the secretary before the meeting. Mr. Linstead had said that he could not understand in what circumstances such a letter could have been sent. It was the practice of the Society to say that £200 per year might be a suitable commencing salary for a newly qualified young pharmacist who was to act as an assistant. It had taken eight years of hard work to raise the status of the pharmacist in his hospital, so that he might enjoy equal responsibility and social status with the medical officers of the institution. If the Society had said that £250, £260 or £300 a year with suitable increments was a suitable commencing salary he would not have had so hard and so lengthy a struggle.

MR. R. E. Jackson (Newcastle and District) said that they must bear in mind that these advertisements were read by people knowing little about pharmacy. Pharmacists were being taken at their own valuation. Most professional men were taken care of in this matter by their own associations. The B.M.A. was a notable example. Public authorities throughout the country understood that there was a recognised minimum salary for the medical profession. He urged them not to have their minimum too low. It was becoming more and more evident that the pharmacist was an important member of the staff of institutions and that his work was becoming daily more important. He supported whole-heartedly the resolution.

Mr. E. A. Eccles (N.E. Lancashire) pointed out that practically everything that had been said up to date on the resolution had concerned the hospital pharmacist. As a retailer, he saw a great danger in keeping this salary to such a small minimum. This risk was this. One of the great things which was making pharmacy stink in the nostrils of the public to-day was the exploitation of pharmacy by certain big multiple people. So long as they could get qualified men, whether they had ability or not, they would continue to get them and exploit the patent medicine business under the shield of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. R. H. B. Whitehead (Oldham and District) suggested that the minimum be £350 per annum.

MISS E. B. BLUNDELL (S.W. Metropolitan) said that she heartily endorsed the proposition, but would like to make one point as a result of recent experience. Schools of pharmacy could help very much in this connexion. She had had to appoint an assistant. In spite of this £200 minimum salary, she had found some Ph.Cs. willing to come for £170 or £180 a year. There was no necessity for the Committee to pay f_{200} , and in the end she got a Ph.C. for f_{190} a year. She thought the colleges of pharmacy could have saved her that humiliation and helped pharmacy very considerably.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT said that as chairman of the publications committee he could assure them that the Council was anxious that "The Journal" should be used in the very best way for the benefit of its members. Here were some of their difficulties. The Society, as a Society, had no power to regulate salaries. It had only the power to control what should appear in the advertisements in its journal. Even here it must be remembered that the Society consisted of a very wide range of members. In addition to the hospital pharmacist there was the retailer. And in retail pharmacy there were the managers the retailer. And in retail pharmacy there were the managers of big West End branches, juniors just qualified, and those who had small village shops. Those just qualified had to get their experience. Some men, after an apprenticeship of only two years and their college course, were not of great value to a proprietor. And they themselves sought not salary so much as experience. The journal committee had to bear in mind all these possibilities and requirements. Some advertisers stated these possibilities and requirements. Some advertisers stated the salaries offered. Others asked applicants to state the salary required. It had been pointed out that a minimum salary tended to become a maximum. His own feeling was that "The Pharmaceutical Journal" was not the best place for fighting the salary battle.

On the motion being put to the meeting, sixty-five voted in favour and seventy-eight against.

The President declared the motion lost.

The Title "Pharmaceutical Chemist"

Mr. P. D. J. Spaanderman, on behalf of the Mansfield and District Branch, moved: "That it is the opinion of this Conference that when an opportunity occurs arrangements should be made so that:-

(i) All pharmacists should be pharmaceutical chemists;

(ii) The present pharmaceutical chemists should be fellows of the Society.'

MR. P. D. J. SPAANDERMAN, in proposing the motion, explained that there was no desire to take away what belonged to the "major" man without recompense. The proposal was to offer to him something better-Fellowship of the Pharmaceutical Society. He deplored the mixture of titles which pharmacists used. Pharmaceutical Chemist was the only title which described the pharmacist to the public. Further, they had no right to jury service exemption except as pharmaceu-

Mr. F. J. Conduit (Harrow) formally seconded the motion.

Mr. Gough proposed the following amendment from Leeds and District Branch:

"That it is the opinion of this Conference that nothing should be done to prejudice the right of every practising pharmacist to use the title chemist or chemist and druggist or druggist."

Mr. Gough said that as a pharmaceutical chemist he was not opposed to a general adoption of the title, but he felt that there were reasons against it. The use of the title pharmaceutical chemist must not prejudice the well-understood titles of chemist, chemist and druggist and dispensing chemist. They must retain all these titles. He believed that there had been in a draft Bill a proposal that the title pharmaceutical chemist should be given to all. He believed that the Council abandoned the proposal to prevent other bodies getting amendments that might seriously prejudice pharmacists. change could be made by bye-law, possibly present titles could be safeguarded; but it must not be allowed to come before the House of Commons.

Mr. J. Judge (Leeds) seconded.
Mr. N. M. Armitage (Leeds) recalled that for years pharmacists had grumbled about unqualified men having trespassed upon their province and tried to get from them what they had never earned. Here they had a resolution attempting to do the same thing to the "Major" man which they themselves objected to the unqualified man doing to them. He possessed the Ph.C. qualification with great pride. If anybody else wanted that qualification, they should study and earn it by qualifying for it.

Mrs. S. M. Tritton (Enfield) supported the motion. Pharmacists were legally entitled to the title chemist. It seemed unworthy of the profession to seek to retain a title which was a misnomer and so cause an injustice to the profession which practised chemistry as distinct from studying it as a part of the curriculum. She could not believe that the public would not know where to purchase their drugs if the title "pharmacist" or "pharmaceutical chemist" were universally

adopted.

MR. C. HUXTABLE (Exeter), speaking as one of the 1,400 pharmaceutical chemists, pointed out that the title pharmaceutical chemist was not familiar to the man in the street. There should be one title only for all pharmacists, and if "pharmaceutical chemists" were selected he would support its general use because, after all, they were pharmaceutical chemists—chemists practising pharmacy. He doubted whether the mere change of name would affect the question of jury service. He saw no advantage in making pharmaceutical chemists Fellows of the Society. If he were to be merged into the body of 24,000 pharmacists throughout the country, all called pharmaceutical chemists, he would be glad and proud, because the principal thing was to be a member of a profession to be proud of. There were all sorts of chemists, technical chemists, analytical chemists and others, and a large body of opinion, especially in the scientific world, felt there should be some recognition of the technical chemist as distinct from the pharmacist. He suggested that the way to retain the word chemist for the chemist and druggist was to give him his proper name of pharmaceutical chemist. He felt also that the move should come from the pharmacists themselves.

Mr. Spaanderman (Mansfield and District) objected to the terms of the amendment, which appeared to him to be a direct

negative.

Mr. J. H. Gough, replying to the debate, said that personally he would welcome the change of title, but he desired to emphasise the need to retain the title "chemist."

Mr. P. Spaanderman, also replying, pointed out that Mr. Armitage had said that the words pharmacist or pharmaceutical chemists were not in use in an industrial district. He himself came from an industrial district, and he used the title pharmacist and no other.

The amendment was put to the meeting and carried. It was then put as a substantive motion and carried.

Superannuation for Pharmacists

Mr. H. Steinman, on behalf of the Manchester, Salford and District Branch, moved:-

"That it is the opinion of this Conference that the Council should, in the interest of all pharmacists, consider the introduction of a superannuation scheme for pharmacists.

Mr. H. Steinman, proposing the motion, congratulated the Council upon their administration of the Benevolent Fund. suggested that there were many others in need of help. What they all feared most was the insecurity of old age. In these days of intensive competition it was easy for the pharmacist in his old age to be left without means of subsistence. He believed it to be in the power of the Society to relieve pharmacists of that fear by inaugurating a superannuation scheme. There were three possible methods. The first was for the Society to found its own voluntary fund; this would need public spirit and courage. Secondly, the Society could form itself into a friendly society, appointing its own trustees, the shareholders being the members. Thirdly, a number of pharmacists could be grouped together for a special consideration by one of the life insurance companies.

MR. A. E. THORPE, seconding the motion, said that in the present day of keen competition, high cost of living and high rates and taxes, future security was a great anxiety. They were asking the Society to help the members to help themselves the property of the second selves. If members had the courage to go forward intending to succeed, the Society could get that scheme going.

MR. C. J. YEATES (Plymouth and District), said that other professions and callings dealt with this question and settled it satisfactorily, but not by doing what the Council was doing. Doctors were in a position to pay for their superannuation should it be necessary. Railwaymen had settled this question. Everyone paid something to provide superannuation for railwaymen by paying more for their services. It was by raising the chemist's remuneration that they could best provide

for his old age.

MR. A. B. GILMOUR (Glasgow) asked what would be the capital sum necessary to found a superannuation scheme, apart from the weekly or monthly contributions from each member.

Mr. R. H. B. Whitehead (Oldham) supported the resolution and suggested that sixty would be a suitable age for retire-

Mr. E. Cronin (Manchester), in reply to Mr. Gilmour, said that he had been told the cost of incorporation of their own insurance company was £20,000. He suggested that the age of retirement would be left to the consideration of the Council. There were too many pharmacies and too many pharmacists. Remuneration had become inadequate to enable employer or employee to save for old age. Every employee preferred to work for the private pharmacist, but the bait of superannuation led them to the big company. In their old age they could not all become members of Council.

THE PRESIDENT: Since the question has been raised by Mr. Gilmour, I think it only fair to this meeting to quote a sentence or two from an actuarial report. I felt it was my duty as an individual (the Council knows nothing at all about this) to get some information as to the initial and annual cost. I am told that—"To provide an annuity of froe at the age of 60 for your present members, a premium of nearly one million pounds per annum would be necessary. If the whole income from retention fees were expended in premiums it would provide an annuity of under £5 per head." That is a cold actuarial fact. Before you vote, permit me to say this. This is a motion with which everybody is in sympathy. I happen to have information about these things from the start of the Chemists' Friendly Society twenty-five years ago. The feelings operating the minds of the movers of this were operating in my mind then. At the time when I was treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society, I was moved by these same

feelings of trying to help pharmacists and I was instrumental in bringing about one thing which helped a little in this direction—the making of arrangements with three insurance companies to provide insurance for our members on preferential That has been operating for twelve years, on a large scale I am pleased to say. I do not want this opportunity to pass without also calling the attention of the representatives here to new legislation which is coming into operation at the beginning of next year. Members who do not know should be made aware that until the end of the year the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions (Voluntary Contributors) Act, 1937, provides a pension of ten shillings a week on special terms not only to insured people, but to all who care to contribute. Those here who are interested should call at a post office and get a copy of the notice explaining the Act. Study it and talk about it with your employees and anybody else.

Mr. Steinman said that it was an official of one of the three companies that the president had mentioned who had told him that this scheme could be put into operation.

The motion was carried.

An Appeal for the Benevolent Fund

MR. S. FURNIVAL, on behalf of the Sheffield and District Branch, moved:-

"That it is the opinion of this Conference that a distinct appeal be made for the Benevolent Fund at every Conference.

Mr. S. Furnival, proposing the resolution, said that he did so in the hope that he was addressing members of the Pharmaceutical Society who were already subscribers to the Benevolent Fund, because he knew that in doing so he was addressing people who had a warm corner in their hearts for the appeal and no objection would be raised whatsoever. They themselves were enjoying the hospitality and the beauties of the City of Edinburgh, but they had left behind many brethren who had met with misfortune through no fault of their own. He understood that the amount subscribed to the Benevolent Fund was not nearly sufficient for the requirements, and that consequently grants were refused or else had to be cut down considerably. The amount at present subscribed works out at 2s. per name on the register. This was less than ½d. per week, a very miserable sum. He would like to see the amount of 2s. raised to 5s.

MR. G. K. Greenstreet (Sheffield) formally seconded the

motion, which was carried unanimously.

Co-optations to the Council

MR. T. G. F. C. Wallis, for Plymouth and District Branch,

"That it is the opinion of this Conference that the only way a member may be co-opted to the Society's Council should be that of selecting the candidate next in order on the list at the last Council election.

Mr. Wallis, moving the resolution, said that it was self-explanatory, and in his opinion it was the fairest and most economical way of co-opting a member on the Council.

Mr. C. J. Yeates, seconding, said that dissatisfaction has been caused by the Council's repeatedly neglecting the wishes of many members and co-opting on the Council someone whom they might consider suitable, but who might be considered undesirable by the majority of members.

Mr. C. A. Noble (West Metropolitan) said that he would vote against the motion. The matter should be left entirely with the Council. For some years there had been an appeal for territorial representation, and if the proposal in the motion were adopted, territorial representation would, in those circumstances, be abandoned. It should be left to the Council to decide whether a man should be co-opted to represent some district that had no representative.

Mr. J. Milner (South-East Metropolitan) said that he would vote against the resolution because he would be very sorry to see the Council's hands tied.

MR. C. J. YEATES having replied, the motion was put to the meeting and lost.

MR. E. ROBINSON, for the Bradford and District Branch, proposed:-

"That it is the opinion of this Conference that the method of co-opting members of the Council should be abolished, and when a vacancy occurs a by-election should be held.

Mr. E. Robinson, moving the resolution, submitted that the proposal was a reasonable method of electing a new member. Co-optation seemed like fascism rather than democracy. It could be said that his scheme would be expensive. If there was a perforated leaf in "The Journal" and an envelope that would save the major expense. The members appointed the Council and the members should fill the vacancies.

MR. H. N. GRIFFITHS, seconding, said that they were not criticising the persons whom the Council had co-opted in the past. If this resolution were defeated they did not wish to see the method of co-optation in any way limited. Their objection was that co-optation was undemocratic. He doubted whether the total cost would be more than sixpence a member.

Mr. T. G. F. C. Wallis (Plymouth) indicated his support. Mr. J. Rae (Liverpool) suggested that when a member was co-opted by the Council he should be co-opted only until the

next election. Mr. J. T. Appleton (Sheffield) said that the motion indicated lack of confidence in their elected representatives. If

the Council had not their confidence, it was the members' own

MR. J. MILNER (South-East Metropolitan) said that he could not see in any way whatever that the proposal was better than the present procedure.

Mr. E. Robinson (Bradford) urged that as a democratic body the wishes of the members should be carried out. Imagine the Government taking upon themselves to co-opt whom they want. A loose-leaf in "The Pharmaceutical Journal' with an envelope would save a lot of expense, which in any case would not be more than £100.

The motion was put to the meeting and lost.

Amendments to the Rules of Procedure

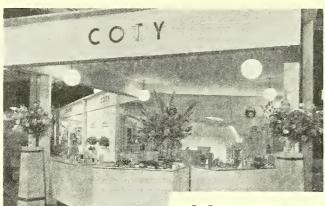
The following amendments were adopted:

- (i) Branches may submit motions and amendments up to the time of the meeting on urgent matters of importance that have arisen since the dates mentioned in the preceding rules. The Council will decide whether any motion or amendment is of such a character as to be eligible for submission under this rule.
- (ii) The words "and the wishes of the meeting" to be inserted after the word "rules" in the present rule 8.
- (iii) A motion that has been defeated at a representatives' meeting or a motion to the same effect shall not be included in the agenda of the two immediately following representatives' meetings without the consent of the Council.

Vote of Thanks to the President

Mr. Gough: Before we go it is our duty, and a very pleasant duty which we should all share, to thank our chairman, the president. He has conducted a meeting which at times tended to be somewhat unruly, and he has conducted it in a very fair and courteous manner. He is on his native soil, and he would like to feel that Scotland has maintained its standards of chairmanship. I am sure you will agree with me that he has well maintained those standards. I have attended now seven consecutive Conferences, and I have not known a much more difficult meeting than this. I ask you all to give him a very hearty vote of thanks for the very admirable manner in which he has conducted this meeting.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Gough, ladies and gentlemen,-I thank you all very cordially for your kindness in passing that vote. Mr. Gough made references to the difficulties of the meeting. I am used in this unruly part of the world to greater unruliness and strife than I have seen here. I can say for myself very honestly that I have thoroughly enjoyed the meetings held yesterday and to-day, and especially that I am delighted to find that there are so many really earnest young people coming along to take a true interest in pharmacy. I say that without admitting that any of us are old.





EBE BATH LU
EBE PRODUCTS LTD LOND

Hair and Beauty
Fair

Top left:
Coty (England) Ltd.

Top right:
RAPIDOL, LTD.

Left:
EBE PRODUCTS, LTD.





Right: PINAUD, LTD.



Above—Dudley & Co., Ltd.

Below-Prichard & Constance (Manufacturing), Ltd.



Below-VINE's.





Hair and Beauty Fair

ROM a close inspection of the new beauty products on show at the Hair and Beauty Fair held at Olympia, London, September 20-29 (C. & D., September 24, p. 312), it was observed that some progressive cosmetic manufacturers have lost no time in introducing preparations which will have an immediate appeal to a large number of women. Already lipsticks and rouges are available in shades which tone with some new autumn colours in textiles. Also very much in evidence were the numerous additions to the range of bath preparations hitherto available. Thus prominence was given by some firms to bath milks, flowers, confetti, and floating bath-soap bowls. The recent interest in creams containing hormones and vitamin F has been met by some manufacturers to whose products reference is made below, while other concerns are developing the idea introduced some time ago of blending eau de Cologne with their various perfumes. Judging from some of the "perfumed colognes" examined at the Fair, it is highly probable that these products will be extremely popular. The following is an account of some of the items of interest seen on the different stands.

Ava, Ltd., have a new range of coffrets sets including Autumn leaves, Summer morn and Chelsea flowers sets, which were on show together with Ava soapless shampoos and com-

plexion soaps.

In addition to their many shampoos and rinses, Camillatone, LTD., were showing Lustermilk, a hair reconditioner and setting medium, Toneglints soapless shampoo, and Fastinte spirit soluble hair colouring cosmetic, both products being available in nine shades.

Ideas for window-displays available to chemists were set out on the Chesebrough Manufacturing Co. (Cons.) stand, in which Vaseline hair tonic and Vaseline soapless shampoo were the special features, and the colour scheme for which synchronised with the familiar green and cream shades of the packing of these products.

New products exhibited by Coty (England), Ltd., included perfumed effervescent and coloured bath tablets, a completely soluble bath essence, L'Aimant eau de Cologne, loose powder sifter compacts, lipsticks in new shades. The pack of their Paris series of cosmetic preparations has now been changed to

an attractive blue scheme.

COUNTY PERFUMERY COMPANY were conducting special demonstrations with their Hiltone bleach and dye on one stand, while their many other toilet products, including a new size of Brylfoam in tubes were shown on an adjacent stand.

DIADERMINE, LTD., are now the sole distributors in Great Britain for Violay perfumery and beauty products, of which a representative selection was being displayed. Two new sizes

of Diadermine beauty cream are now available.

Dudley & Co., Ltd., were directing special attention to two battery-operated window attractions; a Saturn ring and an imitation neon ring which is available in different colours. Stands built up by glass rods and highly coloured artificial flowers were among their other many shop window accessories.

EBE PRODUCTS, LTD., are now specialising in bath preparations of all types, and on their stand were specimens of their latest introductions, including bath powders and confetti bath milks and other products having softening and perfuming properties. They have also recently issued several Christmas novelties in the form of a greetings pack for various bath

An Egyptian setting was adopted by the Evan Williams Co., Ltd., to symbolise the history behind the firm's products, their evolution and development. This provided a novel method of displaying their well-known range of shampoos, brilliantines and other hair products. Chromium-plated spray attachments for brilliantines and setting lotions, which are of

recent introduction, were also being shown.

The latest shades in nail polishes and new Cutex Christmas presentation cases were being exhibited on the J. C. Gambles & Co., Ltd., stand. Other new products on this stand were Cutex nail foundation, for application before and after nail polish to prevent brittleness of the nails; two new shades in Louis Philippe lipsticks—opera and cyclamen; Dermina oxygen reducing cream which is described as an achievement of colloidal chemistry for the reduction of local fat.

THOMAS HEDLEY & Co., LTD., gave complete demonstrations of Drene shampoo in relation to permanent waving, which pointed out the absence of lime films when Drene is used with hard water and showed the absence of acid and atkali in the

Helmar, Ltd., displayed nail varnish removing pads which are impregnated with varnish solvent, and also deodorant petals which they describe as non-staining and non-irritant.

In addition to a wide range of hair brushes, including handpainted brushes, HINDES, LTD., directed special attention to

finglow friction glove.

A new astringent cream made from grape-fruit juice was being shown by MARGUERITE HOARE, LTD., who have also introduced an astringent powder which is attractively packed. They were also displaying a hormone rejuvenating cream and complete roxes of hand preparations and of eye cosmetics.

Special features on the stand of R. Hovenden & Sons, Ltd., devoted to chemist lines were Christmas coffret sets, floating bath flowers and bath salts issued in many different types of

novel packings.

ILEX SUPPLY Co., LTD., made a special display of Dr. Page-Barker's scurf and dandruff lotion.

G. B. Kent & Sons, Ltd., made an attractive display of their many kinds of brushes, in particular their White Knight shaving brushes and Pedigree tooth brushes.

New shades in lipsticks and rouges have been added to the range of cosmetics made by L. Leichner (London), Ltd., who were making a special feature of their new liquid cream founda-

Much interest was taken in the Max Factor, Hollywood AND LONDON (SALES), LTD., stand, where experts were demonstrating the use of the new two-minute pancake make-up. This was originated for technicolour film use, and is applied with a wet sponge. It is waterproof and heatproof, and is available in six shades, from light cream to deep tan. firm were also showing a new lip-gloss which is applied over lipstick and gives a shiny appearance to the lips.

Morny, Ltd., made a special display of their new range of lily of the valley products, and have issued an original Grecian-shaped bottle for their perfumes. They were drawing particular attention to a floating soap bowl which is supplied with a fibre whisk, and is available in many perfumes. Other features on their stand were a new cold cream soap, perfumed

oatmeal in kegs, and non-spilling powder boxes for travelling. C. Nestlé & Co., Ltd., were featuring Nestol, Aluna setting lotion and Colorinse hair beauty outfit in addition to their

other well-known lines of toilet requisites.

Parfums Weil Paris, Ltd., have introduced a concentrated bath oil, three drops of which is sufficient to perfume a bath. Their latest perfume is Noir, which is issued in seven sizes. A complete range of cosmetic preparations is available in this perfume.

PINAUD, LTD., had a pre-shave spirituous lotion for use with electric razors on view. They directed attention to their eaude-quinine with oil, to Tonicream, a hair fixative with tonic properties, Christmas coffrets, ''612'' tear-proof mascara in four shades, and the new-shaped bottle which has been adopted for their perfumes.

PRICHARD & CONSTANCE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., were offering a new Amami almond oil hand jelly and a new Amami cuticle cream. Their full range of Amami shampoos was also

The stand of RAPIDOL, LTD., took the form of an inquiry bureau for trade inquiries concerning Inecto.

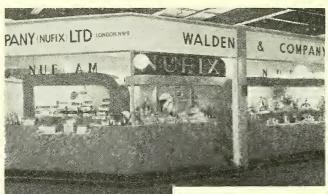
Demonstrations were given on Nuctone for grey hair, and Nucta oil shampoo and other preparations on the stand of Stewart, Goodall & Dunlop, Ltd.

TAMPAX, LTD., were showing Tampax sanitary protection,

which are worn internally.

Walden & Co. (Nufix), Ltd., made special features of displays for Nufoam soapless shampoo, Nufoam vitamin shampoo, Nulan cuticle remover, Ry-Tone hair colour restorer. Nufoam vitamin They draw special attention to the wide-mouthed bottle now adopted for Nufix.

Among other exhibitors were:—Bacterol, Ltd., Byard Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Calmon & Neale, Ltd., Dyesha. LTD., ECONASIGN CO., LTD., GALLIA, LTD., KEENE'S LABORA-TORIES, OREL MICRO ELECTRIC, LTD., OSBORNE, GARRETT & Co., Ltd., Permal Laboratories, Ltd., Preemo Co., Reine des Cremes, Ltd., Sponcel, Ltd., C. B. Stokes, Ltd., Telosta Cosmetic Co. & Vine's.





HINDES LIN Hair and Beauty
Fair



Top left:
Walden & Co.
(Nufix), Ltd.

Top right:
MORNY, LTD.

Left: Hindes, Ltd.

Right:
OREL MICRO
ELECTRIC LTD.





Above—Max Factor, Hollywood & London (Sales), Ltd.

Below—THOMAS HEDLEY & Co., LTD.

Above-AVA, LTD.

Below-Marguerite Hoare, Ltd.





Trade Report

Where possible scales of prices of chemicals are given for bulk down to small quantities. Prices recorded for crude drugs, essential and fixed oils and coal tar products are for fair sized wholesale quantities. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, etc., vary, and selected brands or grades would be at higher values

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, September 29

The tense political conditions in Europe overshadow all markets. The natural reaction has been a much stronger tone in all spot commodities but no sign of any inflation. In all directions business has been much better with full prices being paid, and holders refusing to sell except to consumers. Orders for large quantities are usually being cut down to what is considered normal requirements. The present spot position of markets is given as usual, but it will be appreciated that in some products revisions may take place almost daily. The last shipment quotations are given for many products, but in all instances these are now nominal, owing to the present uncertain conditions and the irregular movements in the sterling exchange rates. Manufacturers report that the call for Pharmaceutical Chemicals has increased generally, but that at the moment there are no changes in their quotations. Supplies are, however, being carefully conserved and buyers' purchases are being restricted to their usual quantities. Spot values for products which have to be imported are very firm.

Crude Drugs

There has been a brisk demand for many of these products, and the low level of stocks of some products is causing some uneasiness. There is no evidence of any movement of inflation on the part of stockholders. All shipment quotations are nominal. Some few products continue to receive a brisk demand from the Continent. Agar is dearer, and considerable business is reported both for home and re-export. Curação Aloes continue firm, but business has been quiet. More demand for spot Camphor, prices so far unchanged. More business in Cascara Sagrada, with spot values firm but not advanced. Desiccated Coconut is firmer on spot. Bergen reports the shipment market for Norwegian Cod-Liver Oil is firm but dull. Ergor has been quiet on spot, but prices quoted tend firmer. There has been heavy business in Sudan Gum Acacia on spot, and prices show a sharp recovery but are still well below the cost of importation of much of the stocks. Hydrastis has been in demand, and the spot market is firm. Japanese Menthol has sold briskly on spot, and values show a small advance, closing very firm. Spanish Mercury is now quoted in American currency. Peppers are steadier on spot. Rhubarb, which is in very limited supply here, continues firm, but so far no dearer. No Rubber sales are now permitted below 7½d. Senega has sold at an advance on the spot.

Essential Oils

As in other directions, business in these products has been on a larger scale and prices for spot supplies are generally steadier. All shipment quotations are now nominal; the last prices received are given in some cases as an indication of values. Anise (Star) has sold well at the advance. Eucalyptus has received more inquiry on spot. The last quotations for new crop Lavender show that prices were rather easier, but they are now nominal values. Sicilian Lemon is very firm on spot and seemingly in limited supply. Californian Lemon, as well as Orange from that source, are now quoted on spot in American currency only. Olive is firm on spot. There has again been a brisk demand for Japanese Peppermint, with holders reserving the rather moderate stocks for consumers.

Exchange Rates on London

The following is a list of the chief Continental and other exchange rates at the opening on Thursday morning:—

Centre	Quoted Par		September 22	September 29	
Amsterdam Berlin Brussels Copenhagen Lisbon Madrid Milan Montreal New York Oslo Paris Prague Stockholm Warsaw Zurich	Fls. to £ Mks. to £ Belgas to £ Kr. to £ Esc. to £ Ptas. to £ Lire to £ Dols. to £ Fr. to £ Kr. to £ Kr. to £ Kr. to £ Kr. to £ Fr. to £ Zloty to £ Frs. to £	12·107 20·43 nominal 18·159 110 25·24½ 92·46 4·86¾ nominal 18·159 124·21 164·25 18·150 43·38 25·2115	8·92\\ 12 · 04\\ 28 · 56\\ 22 · 40\\ 110\\ \\ nominal\ 91\\ \\ 4 · 84\\ 4 · 82\\ 19 · 90\\ 178\\ 140\\ 25\\ 22 · 28\\ 21 · 28\\ 21 · 29\\ 21 · 28\	8·70 12·00 27·50 22·40 110½ nominal 88½ 4·75 4·70 19·90 178½ 19·40 24½ 21·00	

Bank rate 2 per cent

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

GENERAL inquiry for spot goods has been better, with holders' and makers' prices fully steady. Goods usually imported from the Continent are firmer.

ASPIRIN (TABLETS).—The following are agreed wholesale prices for the British makers: Under 5,000, 3s. per 1,000; 5,000, 2s. 10d.; 16,000, 2s. 9d.; 25,000, 2s. 7d.; 50,000, 2s. 6d.; 100,000, 2s. 5d.; 250,000, 2s. 4½d.; 500,000, 2s. 4d.; 1,000,000, 2s. 3d.; over 1,000,000, 2s. 2d. per thousand tablets. A rebate of 1d. per 1,000 is allowed on orders for 10 million tablets taken over a period of 12 months. For small quantities higher prices would be asked by wholesale distributors.

Barbitone.—Quiet and quoted steadier: two cwt., 8s. 11d.; 56 lb., 9s. 2d.; less than 56 lb., 9s. 5d. per lb., ex store.

Benzoic acid (B.P.)—Makers' prices are steady: five cwt., is. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; one cwt, is. 8d.; smaller parcels, from is. 9d. up to 2s. 2d. per lb., as to quantity.

Borax (B.P.).—Makers' prices steady: granulated, £24; crystals, £25; powdered, £25 ros.; extra fine powder, £26 per ton, in one-cwt. bags, carriage paid buyers' works for minimum 1-ton lots. Extra for smaller qauntities. Commercial quality, £8 per ton less for all descriptions.

Boric acid (B.P.).—Makers' prices continue steady: granulated, ℓ 36 ros.; crystals, ℓ 37 ros.; powder, ℓ 38 ros.; extra fine powder, ℓ 40 ros. per ton, in 1-cwt, bags, carriage paid to buyers' works on 1-ton minimum. Commercial quality, ℓ 8 per ton cheaper for all descriptions.

Bromides.—Makers' scales of prices steady. Potassium, B.P., five cwt., is. 8d.; one cwt., is. 9d.; 28 lb., 2s. per lb. Sodium, B.P., five cwt., is. 10d.; one cwt., is. 11d.; 28 lb., 2s. 2d. per lb. Ammonium, B.P., five cwt., is. 11d.; one cwt., 2s.; 28 lb., 2s. 3d. per lb. net. Resale clause applies. 28-lb. parcels and one-cwt. cases free. Smaller quantities than 28 lb. at higher prices. Export quotations are maintained as follows: Potassium, B.P., five cwt., is. 4d.; one cwt., is. 4½d. Sodium, B.P., five cwt., is. 5½d. Ammonium, B.P., five cwt., is. 6½d.; one cwt., is. 7d. per lb., f.o.b.

Butyl chloral hydrate.—Steady, quiet: spot, 14 lb., 8s.; 7 lb., 8s. 3d.; 1 lb., 8s. 6d. per lb., in 1-lb. bottles.

CAFFEINE.—The scales for Continental material, duty paid, in 5-lb. tins, are as follows:—Pure alkaloid, two cwt., 8s. rod.; one cwt., 9s. o.\foldard.; 56 lb., 9s. 2\foldard.; less than 56 lb., 9s. 4\foldard. per lb. Citrate, two cwt., 5s. ri\foldard.; one cwt., 6s. o.\foldard.; 56 lb., 6s. r\foldard.; less than 56 lb., 6s. 2\foldard.; one cwt., 6s. 3d.; 56 lb., 6s. 4\foldard. per lb. Soda sal., two cwt., 6s. 2\foldard.; one cwt., 6s. 3d.; 56 lb., 6s. 4\foldard. less than 56 lb., 6s. 5\foldard. per lb. English makers' prices as follows: Pure alkaloid, two cwt., 9s. one cwt., 9s. 2d.; 56 lb., 9s. 4d.; less than 56 lb., 9s. 6d. per lb. Citrate, two cwt., 5s. rid.; one cwt., 6s.; 56 lb., 6s. rd.; less than 56 lb., 6s. 2d.

Chloral hydrate.—Steady at makers' prices: duty-paid crystals, in 14-lb. free containers, five cwt., 3s. 2d.; one cwt., 3s. 3d.; 28 lb., 3s. 4d. per lb.; 28-lb. jars one penny per lb. extra.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—More inquiry: British material quoted at 1s. old. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, nominal and without engagement. Dealers' prices for imported material are competitive.

Cocaine.—British makers' prices for wholesale bulk quantities are quoted as follows:—Hydrochloride and Nitrate, 25 oz. and over, 29s. 6d.; 16 oz. and less than 25 oz., 30s. 9d.; over 8 oz. and less than 16 oz., 31s. 9d. per oz. Pure, Citrate and Salicylate, 25 oz. and over, 32s. 6d.; 16 oz. and less than 25 oz., 33s. 6d.; over 8 oz. and less than 16 oz., 34s. 6d. per oz., 16-oz. packages free, smaller packing extra. The scales of prices applicable to distributors of smaller quantities are as follows:—Hydrochloride and Nitrate, 8 oz., 34s. id.; 4 oz. and less than 8 oz., 34s. 7d.; 2 oz. and less than 4 oz., 35s. 5d.; 1 oz. and less than 2 oz., 36s. 5d.; ½ oz. and less than 1 oz., 37s. Iid.; ¼ oz. and less than ½ oz., 40s. Iid. per oz. Pure, Citrate and Salicylate, 8 oz., 36s. 1od.; 4 oz. and less than 8 oz., 37s. 4d.; 2 oz. and less than 4 oz., 38s. 2d.; 1 oz. and less than 2 oz., 30s. 2d.; ½ oz. and less than 1 oz., 40s. 8d.; ¼ oz. and less than ½ oz., 40s. 8d.; ¼ oz. and less than ¼ oz., 40s. 8d.; ¼ oz. and less than ¼ oz., 40s. 8d.; ¼ oz. and ½ oz., 40s. 8d.; ¼ oz. and ½ oz. 40s. 8d.; ¼ oz. and ½ oz. 40s. 8d.; ¼ oz. and 20s. 40s. 8d.; ¼ oz. and 20s.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Very steady: British material, 99 to 100 per cent., 92s. per cwt., less 2½ per cent. discount. Dealers' prices for foreign material competitive.

Creosote (B.P.).—Dealers' prices are fully steady: bulk quantities, in 25-kilo. demijohns, is. 6d.; small parcels, is. 7½d. up to 2s. per lb., ex store.

EPHEDRINE.—Strong inquiry reported for Hydrochloride, B.P., with makers becoming reserved with nominal quotations for 1,000-02. lots from 6s., with small quantities up to 7s. per oz. Pure, alkaloid, from 7s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. per oz., as to quantity.

Gallic acid.—Market is fully steady: one cwt., 3s.; 56 lb., 3s. id.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. 6d. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—Makers' prices for bulk quantities keen: B.P. powder, about is. 1½d.; free-running crystals, from is. 3d. to is. 6d. per lb., carriage paid, for bulk lots. Dealers quote: free-running crystals, is. 4d. for quantities of one cwt. and over; is. 8d. for 14-lb. lots, and up to 2s. for smaller parcels, carriage paid.

IODIDES.—Makers' prices for salts steady. Potassium, B.P.—Not less than 1 cwt., 5s. 3d.; not less than 28 lb., 5s. 6d.; not less than 14 lb., 5s. 9d.; not less than 7 lb., 6s. 3d.; not less than 4 lb., 6s. 9d.; smaller quantities, 7s. 3d. per lb. Sodium, B.P.—Not less 7 lb., 7s. 4d.; not less than 4 lb., 8s.; smaller quantities, 8s. 10d. per lb. IODINE, B.P., RESUBLIMED.—Not less than 1 cwt., 5s. 9d.; not less than 28 lb., 6s.; not less than 14 lb., 6s. 3d.; not less than 7 lb., 6s. 9d.; not less than 4 lb., 7s. 5d.; smaller quantities, 8s. 2d. per lb. IODOFORM, B.P., CRYST., PRECIP. Or POWDER.—Not less than os. 9d.; not less than 4 lb., 7s. 5d.; smaller quantities, 8s. 2d. per lb. Iodoform, B.P., cryst., precip. or powder.—Not less than 28 lb., 8s. 3d.; not less than 14 lb., 8s. 7d.; not less than 7 lb., 9s. 3d.; not less than 4 lb., ros. id.; smaller quantities, ros. 11d. per lb. Contracts for r cwt. and upwards (assorted if required), with fall clause, for delivery as required during four months. 2s-lb. tins and r-cwt. cases free. All bottles are charged, but will be credited in full if returned, carriage paid, in good condition within three months. Carriage acid on a required the second condition of selections of selections. months. Carriage paid on any quantity. It is a condition of sale that buyers undertake not to resell any quantity of the above products at prices below the scale for any such quantity current at the time the sale is made.

MERCURIALS.—Makers' prices are unchanged: terms, net, without engagement. Special prices for larger quantities and contracts, and bulk prices hold for assorted salts.

	Less than 28 lb.	Not less than 28 lb.	Not less than 112 lb
Ammoniated Lump B.P. (White Precip.) Powder B.P. Bichloride Lump B.P. (Corros. Sub.) Powder B.P. Chloride B.P. Calomel Red Oxide Cryst. B.P.C. (Red Precip.) Levig. B.P.C. Yellow Oxide B.P. Persulphate White Sulphide Black (Hyd. Sulph. cum. Sulph. 50%)	s. d. 5 10 6 0 5 1 4 9 5 10 6 11 6 5 6 3 6 0 5 11	s. d. 5 6 5 8 4 9 4 5 6 7 6 1 5 11 5 8 5 7	s. d. 5 5 7 4 8 4 4 5 5 6 6 0 5 10 5 7 5 6

METHYL SALICYLATE.—More inquiry, market fully steady: spot, ten cwt., is. $1\frac{3}{3}d$.; five cwt., is. $2\overline{d}$.; one cwt., is. $2\frac{1}{4}d$.; less than one cwt., is. $3\overline{d}$.; small quantities, in bottles, up to 2s. per lb.

METHYL SULPHONAL.—Market quiet but steadier: two cwt., 198. 93d.; one cwt., 19s. 94d.; 56 lb., 20s. 23d.; small parcels, up to 20s. 8d.

Paraformaldehyde.—A moderate business reported: 100 per cent. powder, bulk quantities in kegs, about 1s.; smaller parcels, up to is. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., as to quantity.

Paraldehyde.—Dull; quoted unchanged: in carboys, is. 2d.; in winchesters, is. 5d. to is. 6d.; in bottles, is. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to is. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., ex store.

Phenacetin.—Makers' prices steady: crystals or powder, bulk quantities, from 2s. 6d.; smaller parcels, 2s. 7d. up to 3s. per lb., as to

PHENAZONE.—Business quiet, market steadier: crystals, five cwt., 6s. 9½d.; two cwt., 7s.; one cwt., 7s. 3d.; and less, up to 7s. 6d. per lb., with powder 2½d. per lb. extra.

one cwt., 2s. 10d.; 28 lb., 3s.; 14 lb., 3s. 1d.; 7 lb., 3s. 2d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. 6d. per lb. Phenolphihalein.—Quoted prices are unchanged: two cwt., 2s. 9d.;

PHENYLETHYLBARBITURIC ACID.—Small parcels, in 2-lb. bottles, are quoted at about 17s. 9d. to 18s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

quoted at about 175. 9d. to 185. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

Photographic chemicals.—Home makers' prices are as follows:
Amidol.—28 lb., 8s.; 14 lb., 8s. 9d.; 7 lb., 9s. 6d., in free 7-lb. tins;
under 7 lb., 12s. per lb., in free 1-lb. bottles. Chlorquinol.—1-lb.
bottles, 21s. per lb. Glycin.—7 lb., 10s. 6d.; 1-lb. bottles, 13s. 6d.
per lb. Hydroquinone.—56 lb., 4s. 10½d.; 28 lb., 5s.; 14 lb., 5s. 3d.;
7 lb.; 5s. 6d.; in 1-lb. bottles, 6s. 6d. per lb. Metol.—28 lb., 9s. 6d.;
14 lb., 9s. 9d.; 7 lb., 10s. 6d., tins free; 3 lb., 12s., bottles free; 1-lb.
bottles, 12s. 6d. per lb., bottles free. Alum (photographic quality).—
1 cwt., 21s. per cwt., 28 lb. for 6s. Gold chloride.—15-grain tubes,
45s. per doz. Magnesium powder.—10s. per lb. Paramidophenol.
Hydrochlor.—8s. 6d. per lb., bottles free. Potassium ferricyanide.
—14 lb., 2s. 2d.; 7 lb., 2s. 4d.; 1 lb., 2s. 6d. per lb. Potassium
metabisulphire.—One cwt., 8d.; 28 lb., 9d.; 14 lb., 10d.; 7 lb., 1s.
per lb. Pyrogallic acid, cryst.—28 lb., 7s. 3d.; 14 lb., 8s.; 7 lb.,
8s. 9d.; under 7 lb., 9s. 3d. per lb. Sodium (carbonate recryst.).—
5 cwt., 12s. 6d. per cwt.; 1 cwt., 15s. 6d. per cwt., 56 lb. for 11s. 6d.;
28 lb. for 6s. Sodium hyposulphite, cubes, cryst.—5 cwt., 17s.;

I cwt., 19s. 6d. per cwt.; 56 lb. for 11s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 6s. Sodium sulphite (pure).—7 lb., 1s. 9d.; I lb., 2s. per lb., bottles and jars free. Sodium sulphide, recryst.—One cwt., 21s. 6d. per cwt., 56 lb. for 13s. 6d.; 28 lb. for 7s.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—British makers' scale of prices POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.).—Bittish makers scale of prices for home trade is as follows:—Not less than one cwt., 10½d.; not less than three cwt., 10½d., in drums; not less than five cwt., 9½d. in 1-cwt. drums and 9½d. in 5-cwt. drums, net, delivered buyer's station, drums free. Technical or commercial quality, one cwt., 96s.; three cwt., 91s. 6d.; five cwt., 89s.; one ton, 86s. 6d. per cwt., 10 s. cwt. drums. in 1-cwt. drums.

Potassium sulphoguaiacolaie.—Market is dull but steadier: quoted at about 6s. id. to 6s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

Quinine salts.—Convention prices continue unchanged: sulphate, 2s. 2d.; bisulphate, 2s. 2d; ethyl carbonate, 2s. 9\dd.; salicylate, 2s. 10\dd.; hydrochloride, 2s. 8\dd.; dihydrochloride, 3s.; hydrobromide, 2s. 8\dd.; dihydrobromide, 3s.; valerianate, 3s. 8d.; hydrophosphite, 4s.; alkaloid, 3s. 0\dd. per oz., carriage paid on bulk quantities; 100-oz. tins free, smaller packages extra.

Salicylic acid (B.P.).—Makers' scales of prices fully steady, more inquiry: five cwt., is. 7d.; one cwt., is. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 28 lb., is. iod.; i4 lb., is. ii $_2$ d.; 7 lb., 2s. $0\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 4 lb., 2s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

SALOL.—Remains dull, with quotations much steadier at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity.

Santonin.—Steadier, with prices nominal from about £12 per kilo. Smaller parcels, up to £14 per kilo, ex store.

Sodium blinzoate (B.P.).—Makers' prices are fully steady: five cwt., is. 32d.; one cwt., is. 4d.; smaller parcels, from is. 5d. up to 2s. per lb., as to quantity.

SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE.—Controlled prices steady, more inquiry: spot, one cwt., 11s.; 28 lb., 11s. 3d.; 14 lb., 11s. 6d.; 7 lb., 11s. 9d.; smaller parcels up to 12s. 3d. per lb.

SODIUM SALICYLATE (B.P.).—Makers' prices fully steady, more inquiry: home trade, crystals or powder, five cwt., is. 5½d.; one cwt., is. 6d.; 28 lb., is. 9d.; 14 lb., is. 10½d.; 7 lb., is. 11¾d.; i lb., 2s. 4d.

Sulphonal.—Dealers' prices are much steadier: crystals or powder, two cwt., 15s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; one cwt., 15s. 10 $\frac{3}{2}$ d.; 56 lb., 16s. 1d.; smaller parcels, up to 16s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. CRYSTALS).—Market is quoted unchanged: British makers quote at is. 14d. per lb., less 5 per cent. discount, dealers offering foreign materials at competitive prices.

Theobromine.—Prices for Continental, pure, two cwt., 7s. rod.; one cwt., 8s.; 56 lb., 8s. 2d.; smaller quantities, 8s. 4d. per lb.; sodium salicylate, two cwt., 6s. 3½d.; one cwt., 6s. 4½d.; 56 lb., 6s. 5½d.; smaller quantities, 6s. 6¼d. per lb. delivered, 5-lb. tins free; smaller packages extra.

THYMOL.—Synthetic, fine white, one cwt., 6s.; 56 lb., 6s. 4d.; 28 lb., 6s. 9d.; less than 28 lb., 7s. 6d. per lb., tins extra, ex ajowan seed, one cwt., 8s. 5d.; 56 lb., 8s. 10½d.; 28 lb., 9s. 5d.; 14 lb., 10s. 6d. per lb.

Vanillin.—Convention prices for home trade continue steady: ex clove oil or guaiacol, five cwt., 11s.; one cwt., 11s. 1½d.; 56 lb., 11s. 3d.; smaller quantities, 11s. 6d. per lb.

Crude Drugs, etc.

All shipment quotations are nominal. The last figures are given in some cases as an indication of values.

ACONITE ROOT.—A little Napellus is available on spot, with the present value at about 112s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

-Brisk home trade demand, and still buying from the Con-AGAR.—Brisk home trade demand, and still buying from the continent. Prices are dearer and very firm. Last shipment quotations given, which are nominal at the moment: spot, Kobe, No. 1, 3s. 3d.; No. 2, 2s. 1rd. Yokohama, No. 1, 2s. 10½d. per lb.; shipment Kobe No. 1 offering, with 2s. 10½d. wanted. Kobe No. 2, 2s. 6½d. to 2s. 7d.; Yokohama No. 1, 2s. 7d. per lb., c.i.f. New crop, January-February, buyers at 2s. 8d., with no sellers at the

Aloes.—Continues firm, but the demand is small; markets nominal: Cape, spot, 57s. 6d. to 60s.; shipment, nominal at 55s. per cwt., c.i.f. Curaçao, spot, from 167s. 6d. to 175s., as to quality; shipments, 150s. upwards per cwt., c.i.f. nominal. Aden, 57s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

ANTIMONY.—Chinese crude is quoted dearer: Chinese, crude, spot, £37; shipment, September-October, £33, c.i.f. English regulus, £71 per ton, ex store, nominal.

ARNICA FLOWERS.—Some spot stocks are available at about 1s. 42d. per lb., ex store.

Balsams.—More inquiry, market steady: Tolu, is. 9d.; Canada, 2s. 11d.; Copaiba, is. 9d.; Peru, 4s. 4d. per lb., spot.

Belladonna.—Fully steady as quoted: leaves, 55s.; root, high

test, 55s. per cwt., spot.

Benzoin.—More spot inquiry, market firm: Siam medium almonds, £26 10s.; bean and pea, £21 per cwt. Sumatra, 75s. to 95s. per cwt., as to quality, ex store.

BUCHU.—The spot value is firmer, with 1s. 5d. reported refused for medium quality rounds, for which 1s. 6d. might be taken. Other grades have advanced in proportion.

Burdock Root.—Dealers' prices for spot root are so far unchanged at about 47s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

CAMPHOR.—More demand, spot quoted unchanged so far; shipment prices are nominal: Japanese monopoly BB brand, £7 10s. per 10o lb.; Japanese, natural, spot, tablets, 2s. 6d.; powder, 2s. 3d.; slabs, 2s. 2\frac{3}{2}d. per lb., ex store; shipment: tablets, 2s. 2d.; powder, 1s. 11\frac{1}{4}d.; slabs, 1s. 11d. per lb., c.i.f.; English refined flowers, one cwt., 3s. 1d.; 28 lb., 3s. 2d.; small lots, 3s. 3d. per lb. Transparent tablets, 4 oz., 8 oz. and 16 oz., 3s. 4d.; 1 oz. and 2 oz., 3s. 5d.; 2 oz., \frac{1}{2} oz., \frac{1}{3} oz. and \frac{1}{4} oz., 3s. 6d.

Cantharides.—Chinese, spot, 2s. to 2s. 2d.; shipment, 1s. 9d. nominal per lb., c.i.f.; Russian, 4s. 3d., spot.

CARDAMOMS.—Market remains quiet, with values for all descriptions firm at former figures.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Rather more spot business reported, and so far holders have not advanced their prices: 1938 bark firm at 47s. per cwt., c.i.f.; spot, 1938 bark, 52s. 6d.; 1937 bark, 57s. 6d., and 1936 bark, up to 65s. per cwt., ex store, duty paid.

Chamomiles.—Spot stocks of this season's good white flowers are firmly held for 160s. per cwt.; seconds, 135s.

CLOVES.—Market remains rather quiet, with values fully steady: Zanzibar, spot, 8½d.; shipment, October-December, 8¾d. per lb., c.i.f. Madagascar, in bond, 7¼d.; shipment, October-December, 6¾d. per lb., c.i.f.

COCONUT (DESSICATED).—Market is quoted dearer: spot, fine, 17s.; medium, 17s. 3d. per cwt.; shipment, halves, October-December, 15s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

Cod-Liver oil.—Bergen reports that there is very little inquiry in the shipment market, but that quotations are firm owing to present conditions: finest Lofoten steam-refined non-freezing medicinal oil, 90s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. Small lots, on spot, about 132s. 6d. per barrel, ex store, duty paid. British finest medicinal oil, 115s. per 25-gallon drum, delivered U.K., with rebates for 25 or more drums. Exports to August 31 totalled 40,450 barrels, compared with 53,524 barrels at August 31, 1937, and 53,507 barrels at August 31, 1936.

Colchicum.—Only a few inquiries: spot root quoted from 47s. 6d. to 48s. 6d. per cwt., as to quantity.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Little demand, good spot stocks: spot, from Is. to Is. 3d. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

Damiana leaves.—Steady on a quiet market: new leaves at about 9d. to 92d. per lb., ex store.

Dandelion Root.—Good clean foreign root is quoted from 67s. 6d. to 72s. 6d. per cwt., as to quantity and quality.

DIGITALIS LEAVES.—The crop is reported to be short: spot is quoted at the moment at 85s. per cwt., ex store.

Ergor.—Market is fully steady on spot, but business has remained quiet. Last shipment quotations are given as nominal values: Portuguese, spot, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d., as to seller; shipment, about 4s. 4½d., c.i.f. Polish, spot, 3s. 9d. to 3s. 10½d. per lb.; shipment, nominal at 3s. 7½d. per lb. No Russian or Spanish offering.

GENTIAN.—Fair amount of small spot demand: clean French root, 348. 6d.; shipment, new crop, 28s., c.i.f.; Continental, 33s. 6d. per cwt., ex store, as to quantity.

GINGER.—Market is steady, rather more business: West African, spot, 25s.; for arrival, 21s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaican, spot, bold, in barrels, 70s. to 85s.; small grinding, in bags, 45s. to 47s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA.—Brisk spot demand, and it is reported that stocks have been considerably depleted. Firm at the sharp advance. Kordofan, cleaned sorts, spot, 42s. 6d.; shipment, nominal, at 36s. per cwt., c.i.f.

HENBANE.—Steady, business slow: 72s. 6d. to 75s. per cwt., as to quantity.

Henna.-Limited supplies, with some holders asking higher prices: Egyptian, brown leaves, from 30s. to 32s. 6d.; green leaves, if available, from 37s. 6d. per cwt., ex store.

HONEY.—Values for all descriptions are very firm and are quoted at the moment dearer at about 2s. per cwt. advance on former values. Sellers are reserved.

Hydrastis.—More business at full prices; shipment nominal: U.S.P., 138. 4½d.; shipment, nominal. Root testing, 3.14 total alkaloids offered here at 148. 4½d. per lb., ex store.

IPECICUANHA.—Steady on spot; nominal forward: Matto Grosso, B.P., spot, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.; shipment, nominal at 6s. 10dd. per lb., c.i.f.

IRISH MOSS.—Market remains quiet: quoted about 45s. to 6os. per cwt. for small parcels of the best qualities.

Jalap.—Dealers' prices are steady: 13.3 per cent., is. id.; 10.5 per cent., 10d. per lb., ex store.

JUNIPER BERRIES.—Business of small account: good sifted quality on spot at about 25s. per cwt., ex store.

KOLA NUTS.—African halves on spot quoted from 24d, to 3d, per lb., as to quality. St. Lucia halves, about 4d. per lb., for good bright quality.

LAVENDER FLOWERS.—New crop, best blue flowers, 160s.; seconds, 130s. per cwt., ex store. These goods are now landed.

LIQUORICE.—Natural root is quoted on spot at about 11s. 6d. per cwt. and decorticated at 30s. to 45s. per cwt.

LOBELIA HERB.—Dull, quoted unchanged: 63d. to 7d. per lb. for good quantities.

Lycopodium.—Business of small account: dealers are quoting spot supplies at about 4s. 6d. per lb.

Manna.—Dealers' prices are steady: finest selected flake, in 1-lb. tins, 3s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

MENTHOL.—Brisk spot demand at increasing prices; spot supplies are moderate and firmly held: K/S brands, spot, 14s. paid and fully 14s. 3d. now asked; shipment is nominal at 11s. 6d., c.i.f., for September-October, plus war risks insurance of about £5 5s. per cent.

Mercury.--Quoted only in American currency at 69 dollars, ex store. It is understood that there are good stocks available in London.

OPIUM.—Steady, with fair sales noted: Turkish, original cases of 170 lb., 13 per cent., 1s. id.; Iranian, 12 per cent., 1s. id. per unit, landed and duty paid.

Pepper.—Market remains quiet, with values nominally unchanged: Pepper.—Market remains quiet, with values nominally unchanged: Lampong, in bond, 2\frac{1}{3}d.; shipment, October-December, 2\frac{1}{7}d.; January-March, 2\frac{1}{6}d.; c.i.f. Tellicherry, spot, 4d.; shipment, August-October, 33s., c.i.f. Aleppy, spot, 4d.; shipment, August-October, 3s., c.i.f. White Muntok, in bond, 3\frac{2}{3}d.; shipment, October-December, 3\frac{2}{3}d.; January-March, 3\frac{1}{6}d., c.i.f. London Terminal Market: Black, October, 2\frac{2}{3}d.; December, 2\frac{1}{1}d.; March, 2\frac{3}{4}d. White, October, 3\frac{2}{3}d.; December, 3\frac{1}{3}d.; March, 3\frac{1}{6}d. per lb.

Pimenro.—Market is quiet: spot, 8d. per lb.; shipment, September-October, 63s. per cwt., c.i.f.

Rhubakb.—Very firm on spot; stocks limited. Rough round at present offered at 1s. 10½d. to 2s. per lb. Shensi, 4s. 7½d. per lb., ex store. No shipment offers.

Rubber.—Rather more business, with the market closing steadier: smoked ribbed sheet, spot, 7\featigmath{1}{6}\d.; October, 7\frac{1}{6}\d.; November, 7\frac{1}{6}\d.; December, 7\frac{1}{6}\d.; January-March, 7\frac{1}{6}\d.; April-June, 8d. The R.T.A. has issued a notice that contracts are not to be made at less than 7½d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—Spot values of the small lots of finest Valencia are held by dealers for 90s. to 92s. 6d. per lb. Inferior qualities at cheaper prices.

Seeds.—Anise.—Spanish is 62s. 6d. spot, duty paid; no Bulgarian or Syrian to be had. Canary.—The latest prices quoted spot, duty paid, are: Mazagan, 16s. 9d.; Morocco, 16s.; Turkish, 15s. 6d.; Plate, 15s.; Spanish, 22s. 6d. to 36s. Caraway.—Dutch on spot is 32s. 6d., duty paid, 28s. quoted f.o.b. Holland. Coriander.—Morocco, on spot, is offering at 16s., duty paid, and 14s. 6d., in bond. Cumin.—Spot, Malta, 49s., duty free; Morocco, 47s. 6d. duty paid and 42s. 9d. in bond; new crop Morocco for shipment is still quoted at 55s. ci.f. Fennet.—Spot. Indian 1 per cent.. 28s.: II per cent. at 55s., c.i.f. Fennel.—Spot, Indian 1 per cent., 28s.; 11 per cent., 23s. Fenugreek.—Morocco, on spot, is 13s. 6d. to 14s., duty paid. Musiard.—English, 22s. to 31s. 6d., according to quality.

Senega.—Dearer and firm on spot; shipment nominal: spot, 2s. id. paid, with sellers reserved at 2s. 2d.; shipment, nominal

Senna.—Values for all descriptions on spot are nominally unchanged. Importers state inquiry is small and that they are quoting consumers for requirements on a day-to-day basis.

Sheleac.—Market is firm: spot, standard TN orange, 39s. to SHILLIAC.—Market is intil. spot, Standard 17 Gange, 395. de 42s.; fine orange, 57s. 6d. to 8os.; pure button, 5os. to 55s. per cwt. For delivery, TN, October, 39s.; December, 4os.; March, 41s. 3d. For arrival, TN, September-October, 38s. per cwt., c.i.f.

TRAGACANTH.—Inquiry continues of little importance, PRESERVANTH.—Inquiry continues of little importance, with all grades quoted about unchanged: finest selected white ribbon, £65; No. 1, white, £57 ros. to £60; No. 2, white, £50 to £54; No. 3, white, £35 to £42 ros.; amber leaf, £22; cleaned amber sorts, £16; brown to amber leaf, £11 ros.; red leaf, £9 to £10; hoggy, £6 to £7

per cwt., ex store.

The 1938 crop of Turkish tragacanth is unofficially estimated at 220 to 250 tons for 1938 and the quality is stated to be up to average. The carry-over from 1937 season was 40 tons. Italy, Germany, France and the United States of An.erica take the bulk of the shipments.

Turmeric.—Market is firm at previous rates, tending dearer: Madras finger, 27s. 6d. per cwt.; shipment, nominal.

Waxes.—Bees'.—Spot stocks only moderate and firmly held, with light quality of all descriptions at 102s. 6d. per cwt. All shipment Inght quality of all descriptions at 162s. 6d. per cwt. All shipment markets are nominal. Carnauba.—Nominally unchanged on spot, and last shipment quotations are nominal; fatty grey, spot, 152s. 6d.; afloat, 147s. 6d.; shipment, September-October, 144s., c.i.f. Chalky grey, spot, 147s. 6d.; afloat, 145s.; shipment, September-October, 142s. 6d., c.i.f. Primeira, spot, good quality, 195s.; f.a.q., 182s. 6d.; shipment, September-October, 187s. 6d., c.i.f. Mediana, spot, 180s.; shipment, 177s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils, etc.

Spor markets are all definitely firmer, with sellers becoming reserved. There has been more inquiry for a number of oils. All shipment quotations are nominal owing to the present uncertainty and to the irregular movements in sterling exchange rates. Californian oils on spot are now only quoted in American currency.

Almond.—Quiet, with quotations rather steadier: English-made, cwt. lots, 2s. 6d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. per lb.; foreign, cwt. lots, 2s. 6d.; smaller parcels, up to 3s. per lb. French bitter, 6s. to 6s. 1½d. per lb.

Anise (star).—More spot inquiry, with holders' quotations firm at the advance: spot, leads, nominal; tins, 3s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; drums, 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., ex store; shipment, nominal.

Avocado Pear.—Spot quotations are unchanged at 46s. to 52s. 6d. per gallon, as to quantity.

Bay.—Small spot business: cases, 4s. 3d. to 5s. 3d. per lb., as to quality.

Bergamor.—There is no change in the Consortium shipment quotation of about 14s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., c.i.f., nominal: spot prices for genuine oil are steady at 15s. to 15s. 3d. per lb., ex store.

Bois de Rose.—Rather more inquiry and quoted dearer for spot oil, with Brazilian, in drums, offering at about 5s. 9d., and repacked lots up to 6s. 3d. per lb.

CAJUPUT.—Steady on spot, occasional business: B.P., is. iid. to 2s. 4d. per lb., as to quantity; shipment quotations rather firmer.

Cananga.—Business of small account and at keen prices: spot, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d., according to quantity and packing; shipment, 4s. 1d. per lb., c.i.f.

Caraway.—Remains rather quiet but steady: Dutch rectified, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d.; crude, 6s. 9d. to 7s. per lb., as to quantity, landed and duty paid. Some Russian oil being offered to come forward.

Cassia.—Steadier on spot, with a moderate demand reported: good quality oil, about 3s. 1½d., in leads; off-quality, at cheaper prices. Shipment nominal.

Cedarwood.—The American oil is firmer forward; demand quiet: African, in drums, 11½d.; smaller packages, up to 1s. 4d. per lb. American, in drums, 11½d.; smaller packages, up to 1s. 4d. per lb.

Cinnamon leaf.—Spot parcels of Ceylon re-packed oil are steady as quoted, from 2s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$. to 2s. 8d. per lb., as to quantity.

CITRONELLA.—Quotations are about the same, with a limited spot inquiry for Ceylon oil: Ceylon, spot, drums, if available, is. 6d. nominal; smaller parcels, up to is. iid.; shipment, distant positions only, drums from is. 3½d. per lb., c.i.f., nominal. Java, spot, drums, is. 9½d. to is. rod.; smaller parcels, up to 2s. 3d.; shipment, drums, around, is. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f., nominal.

CLOVE.—Market for imported oil is fully steady: Madagascar, spot, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d.; re-packed in small parcels, up to 3s. 4d. per lb. English, distilled, 4s. 10d. to 5s. per lb.

EUCALYPIUS.—Spot supplies of good brands appear to be limited, and some holders are quoting dearer prices: Australian, 70 to 75 per cent., tins, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d.; drums, nominal at 1s. 3½d.; 80 to 85 per cent., drums, 1s. 6¼d. per lb., ex store, with higher prices for small lots; shipment, 70 to 75 per cent., tins, 1s. 2d.; drums, 1s. 1½d.; 80 to 85 per cent., 1s. 5d. per lb., c.i.f., nominal.

Geranium.—Not much inquiry, quotations continue irregular: shipment markets are nominal: Bourbon, spot, 11s. to 12s.; shipment, about 10s., c.i.f. Algerian, spot, 12s. 3d. to 13s.; shipment, about 11s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

GINGERGRASS.—A small spot supply is reported to be available at 7s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7s. 6d. per lb., ex store.

Grape-fruit.—Usual spot business in small parcels: Californian, 10s. 3d. to 12s. Florida, 11s. to 12s. 6d. per lb., ex store, as to quantity.

Ho (SHIU).—Remains dull and quoted keenly: spot, "improved" quality, 4s. to 4s. id.; "extra," in drums, 4s. 3d. per lb., ex store; shipment, nominal.

Juniper Berry.—Continues about steady, business slow: quoted at about 3s. 3d. to 3s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., as to quality and quantity.

LAVENDER.—Quotations for new crop oil range from 220 to 250 francs per kilog. for 38 to 40 per cent. Lavandin is quoted in the region of 105 francs, landed. Business for this market seems to have been negligible this week.

Lemon.—The source reports the shipment market continues firm, with quotations received here ranging from 11s. 2d. up to 11s. 7½d. per lb., c.i.f., for Sicilian hand-pressed oil. Good quality oil, on spot, continues short, with the price firm at 11s. 7½d. per lb. Blended oils at cheaper prices. Machine-made, 10s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. Californian distilled is no longer quoted on spot in sterling. The only offer is in American currency at 1 dollar 54 cents per lb., ex store.

Lemongrass.—Market remains slack, spot and forward; spot, is. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s., as to quantity and packing; shipment, September-October, is. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., c.i.f., nominal.

Lime.—Business quiet, with quotations at cheap figures: West Indian, distilled, 18s. 3d. to 19s., as to quantity. Oil from other sources quoted at about 16s. 6d. to 17s. per lb., ex store.

OLIVE.—Steady demand, with quotations fully maintained: B.P., I per cent., 5s. 10½d. per gallon, in drums. Edible quality, ten I-gallon tins, in cases, 77s. 6d.; twenty ½-gallon tins, 82s. per case; drums, 6s. 1½d. to 6s. 3d. per gallon.

Orange.—Not much demand, with French Guinea oil in good supply: in drums, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d.; repacked, in tins, 3s. to 3s. 2d. per lb., ex store; shipment idle at about 2s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f., nominal. Californian is not quoted in sterling. The spot offers are now in American currency: small drums, 59 cents; two or more cases, 61 cents per lb., ex store.

Palmarosa.—Spot quotations are steady at about 7s. 9d. to 8s. per lb.; shipment, 6s. 10½d., c.i.f., nominal. Java oil, spot, about 4s. 10½d. per lb., in limited supply.

Patchoull.—Business in Singapore oil in limited quantities on spot reported: Singapore, spot, about 12s. 3d., with bulk quantities cheaper. Seychelles, spot, about 10s. 4½d. Java oil, about 10s. 3d. per lb., ex store.

PEPFERMINT.—A brisk spot demand for the Japanese product, with supplies firmly held: on spot, 5s. 3d. has been paid and sellers are now reserved, with the value indicated from 5s. 4d. per lb. No offers from Japanese shippers. One or two near afloat parcels are on offer at the moment at 4s. 9d., c.i.f. American natural oil, in drums, is about unchanged at 2 dollars 30 cents to 2 dollars 35 cents per lb., c.i.f., nominal. Bulgarian is offered at 11s, per lb.

Petitgrain.—Limited spot demand, with values keeping steady: spot, cases, 3s. 9d. to 3s. rod. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f., nominal. French oil, to come forward, is quoted from the source at 950 francs per kilo.

Sandalwood.—Genuine East Indian Mysore, in one-case lots, steady at 20s. 6d. per lb. Genuine East Indian, produced outside the province of Mysore, 18s. 6d. to 19s. per lb., c.i.f., in bulk quantities. English-made West Indian, 7s. 3d. per lb. Australian, steady at 15s. 3d. per lb. for 7-lb. tins; one case at 14s. 9d. and five cases at 14s. 6d. per lb.

Speakmint.—Shipment market is fully steady; spot business quiet: U.S.P. oil, spot, 9s. to 9s. 3d.; shipment, nominal.

SPIKE.—Quiet, with the spot market steadier: genuine Spanish, about 5s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. to 5s. 6d. per lb., as to quantity and seller. Blended oils offering at cheaper prices.

Vetiverr.—Firm as quoted, with new crop oil in limited supply: Bourbon, new crop, to arrive, 15s. to 15s. 6d. per lb.; small spot parcels, about 19s. per lb. Kenya oil, spot, 15s. 3d. to 16s. per lb., as to quantity.

Wormseed.—Dearer forward, steady on spot: U.S.P., oil, spot, 11s. 3d. to 11s. 4½d.; shipment, 10s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f., nominal.

Sudan Gum Acacia Exports

BOXALL & Co. report that shipments from the Sudan during July 1938 totalled 1,523 tons, compared with 1,106 tons in July 1937. Exports for January-July 1938 totalled 16,510 tons, compared with 15,080 tons in the corresponding period of 1937. The chief destinations were as follows:—

		1937		1938			
Destination	JanJune	July	Total	JanJune	July	Total	
Great Britain U.S.A. France Germany Italy Belgium Japan Holland Sweden Norway Australia New Zealand China Canada British India British India Denmark Finland Poland	4,317 2,673 1,317 1,618 476 553- 860 475 291 37 299 39 146 145 71 115 120 67	343 264 135 125 1 153 83 	4,660 2,937 1,452 1,743 477 568 892 558 291 37 328 44 149 155 71 118	3,913 2,188 2,078 1,449 505 1,360 264 484 535 47 649 30 95 134 123 179 128 86	265 235 187 134 47 216 56 58 86 4 20 2 23 35 10 13 14	4,178 2,423 2,265 1,583 5,52 1,576 320 5,42 621 51 669 32 118 169 133 192 142 107	
Greece Egypt South Africa Argentine Brazil	55 36 15 15	2 5 10 5 12	57 41 25 20 67	63 121 45 143 114	11 22 10 10	74 143 55 153 130	

The export figures are ma-	de up	of the folio	wing qualiti	es :	
	_	Hashab	Bleached	Talha	Total
July 1937, tons		877	24	205	1,106
July 1938, tons		1,439	8	76	1,523
January-July 1937, tons		13,115	98	1,867	15,080
January-July 1938, tons	S	15,307	86	1,117	16,510

World Production of Opium, etc.

THE following extracts are taken from the report made to the League of Nations by the Advisory Committee on traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs, in connexion with the session held at Geneva in June 1938. (13 in. by 7\frac{3}{4} in. Pp. 42. Is. 6d. Allen & Unwin.)

The Committee, after examining the result of the application

of the Conventions as regards the manufacture and use of drugs,

reached the three following general conclusions:—

(1) The manufacture of the five principal drugs (morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine, codeine and dionine) had greatly decreased since 1931 in comparison with previous years, and the surplus from lawful manufacture, which might have escaped into the illicit traffic, had disappeared;

(2) After 1931, the lawful world production of morphine corresponded very closely to legitimate world requirements: during the period 1931 to 1935 it almost coincided with the

average annual requirements (approximately 29 tons);
(3) The period of five years from 1931 to 1935 proved that, through the stricter and more general application of the international Conventions, not only was it possible to reduce considerably the total quantity of drugs manufactured and dealth and the stricter and dealth and the stricter and the stricte in, but manufacture actually showed a definite tendency to become stabilised at the level of legitimate requirements.

Examination of the statistics for 1936 (the last year for which complete statistics are available) shows that, as compared with 1935, there was a general and very marked increase in manufacture, a more or less pronounced increase in consumption and likewise a very marked increase in the quantities of morphine converted into other drugs. As regards world stocks of the five drugs in question, the position remained almost unchanged; on the other hand, there was a considerable falling-off in the exports of those drugs.

Production

The manufacture of morphine rose from about 30.8 tons in 1935 to 36.8 tons in 1936, an increase of 6 tons, or approximately 20 per cent. In 1936 there was a very abrupt increase in the quantities of morphine converted into other drugs, the amounts rising in round figures from 22 tons in 1935 to 28 tons in 1936—an increase of 6 tons, or over 27 per cent. The manufacture of addisons from 25 to 27 per cent. facture of code rose from 19.9 tons in 1935 to 24.3 tons in 1936, an increase of approximately 22 per cent. The manufacture of dionine, which amounted to 1,850 kilog. in 1935, reached 2,600 kilog. in 1936, an increase of 40 per cent. The increase in the manufacture of diacetylmorphine amounted to 30 per cent., the total quantity manufactured rising from 670 kilog. in 1935 to 870 kilog. in 1936. The increase in the manufacture of cocaine was comparatively slight, namely 5 per cent.; the quantity manufactured in 1935 was approximately 4 tons and in 1936 4.2 tons.

Consumption

	1935 To	1936 ns	Increase Per cent.
Morphine	 7.9	8.3	 5.4
Diacetylmorphine	 0.745	0.853	 14.5
Cocaine	 3.45	3.62	 4.8

No consumption figures are available for codeine and dionine, owing to the fact that Article 13 of the Limitation Convention dispensed the parties from the obligation to furnish consumption statistics for those drugs. According to the Secretariat's calculation, the consumption of codeine increased by 5 tons, or approximately 26 per cent. (19.3 tons in 1935 and approximately 24.3 tons in 1936); in the case of dionine, the estimated consumption shows a relatively larger increase; consumption rose from approximately 1.8 tons in 1935 to approximately 2.7 tons in 1936, an increase of 50 per cent.

Exports and Stocks

The statistics for the total exports of the five principal drugs in 1936 show a general decrease. Morphine exports fell by 230 kilog., or 14.5 per cent., as compared with those in 1935; exports of diacetylmorphine fell by 18 kilog., or 8 per cent.; those of cocaine by 156 kilog., or 13.4 per cent. In the case

of codeine and dionine, the decrease was 809 kilog. and 102 kilog., or 16.4 per cent. and 14.2 per cent. respectively.

World stocks of cocaine and diacetylmorphine increased slightly—by 3.5 per cent. and 4 per cent. respectively—whereas the stocks of morphine, codeine and dionine fell by 5 per cent., per cent. and 7.5 per cent. respectively.

World production of morphine in 1936 corresponded very closely to the legitimate world requirements in that year. 1936 the world production of morphine amounted to 36,884 kilog., whereas the legitimate world requirements were as

		Kilog.
Morphine	converted into other drugs	 27,708
Morphine	used for "exempt" preparations	 433
Morphine	used as such	 8,326
_		
		36,467

World position in 1936 in regard to the manufacture and use of the five principal drugs was the same as in the five previous years, in that the amounts lawfully manufactured corresponded to the legitimate world requirements, and the tendency towards the stabilisation of production at the level of legitimate world requirements was not interrupted in 1936.

London Drug Stocks

ARRIVALS at and deliveries out of public warehouses during August 1938 and stocks at August 31, 1938, 1937 and 1936, were as follows:-

	Quantity	August	1, 1938	Stocks at August 31			
Article	or Package	Landed	De- livered	1938	1937	1936	
Aloes	cwt.	134	134	110	247	390	
Anise (Star)	cwt. bags		16	23	69	94	
Calumba root Camphor	packages	164	178	1,273	61 280	47 382	
C - 1	cwt.	142	179	719	347	311	
Cascara sagrada	tons	20	13	78	72	42	
Cochineal	bags		6	37	34	50	
Cubebs	bags		1	18	11	5	
Dragons blood	cases	3	5	125	162	174	
Galls (China and Japan)	cases				886	440	
Galls (Turkey and Persian)	bags			186	235	162	
Gums :					30	1	
Acacia (all descriptions)	packages	1,224	852	11,443	20,660	11,753	
Ammoniacum	packages	'		55	38	27	
Animi	packages	-	16	223	632	440	
Asafœtida	cwt.		6	256	503	425	
Benzoin	cwt.		33	419	791	796	
Copal	packages	6,761	3,817	18,801	13,848	17,793	
Dammar	packages	1,357	1,511	5,148	5,618	5,691	
Guaiacum	cwt.	_	_	5	34	119	
Gamboge	cwt.		9	6	50	31	
Kowrie	tons(net)	65	66	107	230	127	
Mastic	packages	50	41	60	67	100	
Myrrh, E.I Olibanum	packages	69 16	89	24	35	250	
	packages		25 162	336	262	148	
Sandarac Tragacanth	packages packages	42 163	419	4,083	3,744	5,085	
Iragacantn Ipecacuanha :—	packages	103	419	4,003	3,744	3,003	
(Matto Grosso)	cwt.	109	13	160	26) .	
(Other sorts)	cwt.	20	34	28	47	226	
Nux vomica	cwt.		61	180	220	20	
Rhubarb and Rhapontica	cwt.	194	60	549	308	218	
Sarsaparilla	cwt.	22	31	231	211	353	
Senna	bales	545	442	2,232	2,805	3,731	
Shellac, orange	cases	782	4,281	117,113	142,842	124,761	
Turmeric (Bengal)	tons	-	/	19	15	83	
Turmeric (Madras, Cochin,							
etc.)	tons	72	34	136	98	177	
Waxes, bees'	packages	569	866	2,615	3,686	2,531	
Waxes, Japanese	packages	187	265	309	183	232	

Brazilian timbo root exports.—Shipments during the first nine months of 1937 amounted to 666 metric tons of powdered timbo and 135 tons of unground root.

Tanganyika bees' wax exports.—Shipments during 1937 totalled 738 metric tons, valued at £81,658, compared with 524 metric tons, valued at £52,040, in 1936. The United Kingdom took over 70 per cent. of the exports in 1937.

Correspondence

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

British Cod-Liver Oil

Sir,—Mr. Norman Evers, in a letter published in The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, September 24, p. 344, draws attention to the fact that your report of the discussion of his paper, entitled "The Analytical Classification of Fish-Liver Oils," gives the impression that he was depreciating British cod-liver oils in comparison with those of Norwegian origin. He states that the livers used for British oils contain not more than a very small proportion of the species other than the Gadus. We should like to draw your attention to the fact that as far as this company—which belongs entirely to the fishing industry of Hull-is concerned, very stringent control is exercised to ensure that no oil is produced from any livers which are not members of the *Gadus* species. The unique nature of the constitution of this company enables us to keep in personal contact with every member of the fishing industry concerned in the production of oil at sea, and this, coupled with very strict analytical control, prevents any sophistication of the cod-liver oil handled by us. Consumers may therefore be assured that any cod-liver oil which is produced by this British organisation—which is the largest and most up-to-date in the world—is pure, is genuine and entirely derived from the Gadus species, and also guaranteed to meet the requirements of the British Pharmacopæia both in its chemical and biological standards.

Yours faithfully, T. Hudson,

Director, British Cod Liver Oil Producers (Hull), Ltd. Hull.

The Business of a Chemist and Druggist

Sir,—In the address of the chairman at the Conference in Edinburgh ($C. \otimes D.$, September 17) reference was made to the original object of the Royal Charter, i.e., "the protection of those who carry on the business of Chemists and Druggists" (p. 286). Is there any definite information on the period when professional pharmacy first came into being or when the title of chemist and druggist was first used? In the article on "Grocers, Apothecaries and Druggists" published in your Special Issue (C. & D., June 25, p. 767) the evolution of the apothecaries is traced, but although this account speaks of the difficulties arising between the apothecaries and the chemists and druggists in 1841, it does not give any information on the way in which those chemists and druggists started in trade, or what class they arose from at first. In Wootton's "Chronicles of Pharmacy" a short account is given of the quarrel between the physicians and the apothecaries, and it is stated that the physicians established dispensaries in opposition to the apothecaries and Jacob Bull is quested as saying sition to the apothecaries, and Jacob Bell is quoted as saying that from this source we may date the origin of the chemists and druggists, as the assistants instructed by the physicians went into business as dispensing chemists on their own account after the dispensaries were no longer maintained. It does not explain how these two names, chemist and druggist, came to be joined together to form one title.—Yours faithfully

The New N.H.I. Contract

Sir,—The conference of representatives of the pharmaceutical committees has endorsed the proposals presented by the Executive of the National Pharmaceutical Union to secure a fresh Insurance contract (C. & D., September 24, p. 311), the chief effect of which will be the deletion of the discounting clause. The one doubtful point in the new terms is that they are based on the present tariff rates, and the contract is to be for five years. This is a long period to make a forward contract, especially when nobody knows what the conditions will be next week, let alone in five years, and although the N.P.U. Executive points out that it would take every opportunity of insisting on the inadequacy of the present remuneration, and would do so in any case in three years' time, there is the possibility that by making the present tariff rates a basis for present the present tariff rates a basis for regotiating a new contract to replace the old one, a precedent will have been established which will be to our disadvantage when following up the abolition of the discounting clause with a demand for increased dispensing fees.—Yours faithfully,

LOOKER-ON (24/9).

Miscellaneous Inquiries

We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them

J. W. (28/9).—Bleaching powder preparations.—The preparations about which you inquire are mentioned in Air Raid Precautions Handbook No. 4 (H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d.) and are as follows:-

Bleaching Powder with Sand

The mixture contains two or three times as much earth or sand as bleaching powder (dry); it is spread in a layer about one inch thick to prevent any harmful vapour coming off a surface contaminated with mustard gas.

Bleaching Powder and Water

A stiff paste may be used instead of the powder mixture. The usual strength is 2 lb. to the gallon of water; for vertical surfaces a stiffer paste (4 lb. to the gallon) is employed.

Bleach Ointment

Certain surfaces of an oily or greasy nature are decontaminated with a mixture of equal parts of vaseline and bleaching powder. The most satisfactory method is stated to be swabbing the surface first with paraffin and then smearing with the bleach ointment.

The second Air Raid Precautions Number of The Chemist AND DRUGGIST was published on April 30, 1938. (See also chart of War Gases, page 361).

H. S. (26/9).—Wave-setting lotions.—The following are formulas for wave-setting lotions:-

Spirituous Tincture of benzoin 1 oz. 2 dr. Industrial spirit 20 OZ Water 7 oz. Tincture of benzoin 1 OZ. Castor oil ... Industrial spirit 20M 20 OZ. Water 6 oz. Tragacanth Ţ Acacia, in powder ... Borax, purified ... Isopropyl alcohol ... Water, distilled or rose 0.3 2.0 10.0 to 100.0 Tragacanth, in powder ı dr. $\frac{1}{2} dr.$ Gelatin Spirit Water 20 OZ Terpeneless oils Solution of formaldehyde ... IOM

S. N. (27/9).—Sandalwood oil.—The following are references to sandalwood and sandalwood oil:—C. $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ D., November 23, 1929—Sandalwood (history and botany), Sandalwood Oil (distillation); C. & D., November 30, 1929—Sandalwood Oil (chemistry and commerce).

₫ dr.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from

"The Chemist and Druggist," September 29, 1888

Medical Dispensers

The principal objection urged by medical men in England (in Ireland and Scotland dispensing by medical men is the exception rather than the rule) against their giving up dispensing is tion rather than the rule) against their giving up dispensing is that it would entail loss of income and loss of control over the future treatment of their patients. The Lancet answers the former objection sufficiently, but we may add that the loss must be comparatively trifling if the doctor's charges are moderate. Few patients require medicine daily, and if a practice is so large as to require the distribution of say a few pounds' worth of medicine weekly, that itself is a sufficient reason why the physician should not be his own dispenser; he cannot possibly do the work properly. The second objection cannot possibly do the work properly. The second objection is very trivial, for there are very few cases in which the physician is required to stop a course of treatment.

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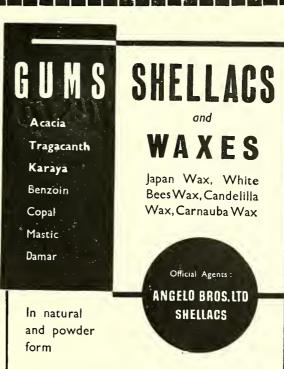
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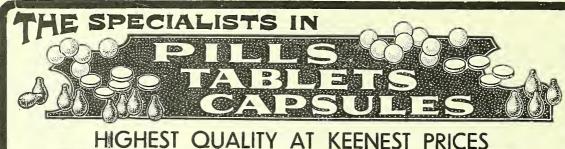
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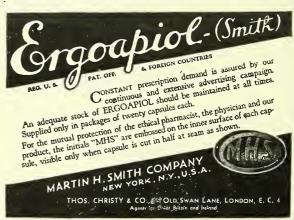
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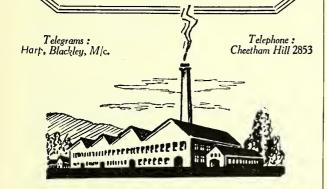
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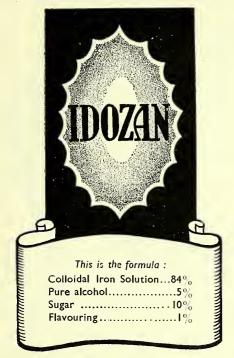
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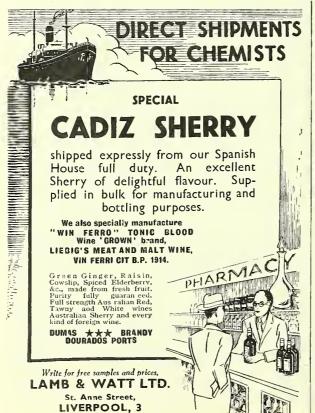
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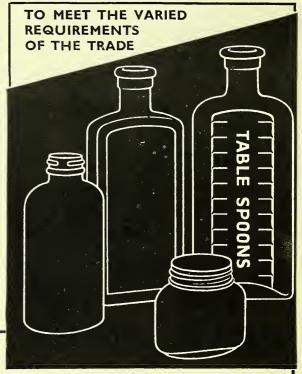
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in for Medical; price £850 plus stock and fixtures at valuation; in all about £1,700.

3.—ČENTRAL LONDON.—High-class Retail Business for sale owing to retirement; in present hands nearly 40 years; takings £2,250 last year; scope; gross profit over 45 per cent.; run under management; purchase price required about £350 plus the value of the stock and fixtures; full particulars upon application.

4.—HACKNEY.—Middle- and Working-class Cash Retail Business; takings present rate, about £28 per week; good profits; stock worth about £600 can be reduced to suit purchaser; excellent house over; no reasonable offer refused; part payment terms entertained.

5.—BAKER STREET, W.1.—Good-class Dispensing Business; turnover exceeded £2,000 for last completed financial year; old-established concern; rent £100 per annum; inclusive purchase price £1,150; vendor buying another business.

6.—FULHAM.—General Cash Retail Business; in present hands to years; takings approximately £1,000 per annum; net profit £288; sublets practically cover rental; inclusive purchase price asked £600.

7.—CRICKLEWOOD.—Good-class Business run under management; takings exceed £2,500 per annum; reasonable inclusive rental; modern flat over; attractive Pharmacy; inclusive purchase price about £1,500; valuation terms considered.

8.—WATFORD.—Neylected Family Retail Business in good-class

flat over; attractive Pharmacy; inclusive purchase price about £1,500; valuation terms considered.

8.—WATFORD.—Neglected Family Retail Business in good-class town; returns last year £1,768, previously £2,500; in hands of principal would undoubtedly increase; well-fitted Pharmacy with excellent stock; house of 6 rooms and bathroom; moderate rent; small premium plus valuation of stock and fittings will be accepted for quick sale.

9.—STROUD GREEN.—Ceneral Retail Business with excellent Panel; established 1870; turnover last year £1,619; net profit approaches £400 per annum; certified figures; heavy stock; excellent living accommodation; rent only £70 per annum; vendor buying another business, would accept valuation terms; total price about £750.

10.—SILVERTOWN.—Cash Drug Store showing a net profit of approximately £300 per annum; proper books kept; rent of shop only £21 per annum; attractive fixtures and good, clean, saleable stock; sacrifice price £400; excellent opportunity for young qualified pharmacist.

11.—GRAVESEND.—Ill-health necessitates the early sale of a General Retail Business with an increasing turnover; takings this year £1,750; stock £600—£700; fixtures £175; modern living accommodation;

£1,750; stock £600-£700; fixtures £175; modern living accommodation; new lease; inclusive purchase price £1,000, or near offer.

12.-WORCESTERSHIRE.-Ill-health necessitates the immediate

12.—WORCESTERSHIRE.—Ill-health necessitates the immediate disposal of a small Retail Business with an increasing turnover; takings last year £600; profit 27 per cent.; stock £150; nice living accommodation; rent £30 per annum; inclusive purchase price £250, or near offer.

13.—ST. LEONARDS (RETIREMENT VACANCY).—Good-class Business; takings approximately £1,850 per annum under management; net profit to managing proprietor over £450 per annum; excellent living accommodation; inclusive purchase price about £1,000; scope; inspected 14.—BIRMINGHAM.—Middle-class Chemist Business, branch, sub-Post Office. Plagmacy takings approach for your property of the property and property of the property of the

14.—BIRMINGHAM.—Middle-class Chemist Business, branch, sub-Post Office; Pharmacy takings approach £1,100 per annum; Post Office salary £150 per annum; old established; excellent living accommodation; new lease at low rental; inclusive purchase price about £750.

15.—BRIGHTON.—General Retail Business with excellent sale for own preparations; turnover averages nearly £25 per week; net profit £7 per week; reasonable rental; inclusive purchase price under £600.

16.—CHESHIRE.—Family Retail Business for sale owing to retirement; takings £12 per week; scope; rent 155. per week; inclusive purchase price £250, which is less than the value of the stock and the fixtures.

fixtures.

fixtures.

17.—S. YORKS.—General Retail Business; takings last year nearly £850; rent £700 per annum; stock and fixtures worth £500; inclusive purchase price £525; scope for increase.

18.—BARNSLEY (NEAR).—General Cash Retail Business with excellent Panel for disposal owing to vendor purchasing a business on the South Coast; takings £1,562; net profit £411; stock £400; nice living accommodation; price required for the lease and goodwill £200; fixtures £200.

19.—LIVERPOOL,—Mixed Business with good Panel; established

19.—INVERPOOL.—MIXED Business with good Panel; established many years; returns exceed \$\frac{1}{1,500}\$ under management; single-fronted lock-up shop; rent \$\frac{1}{50}\$; held on lease; price \$\frac{1}{50}\$.

20.—SOUTH WALES (HEALTH RESORT).—Good Middle-class Cash Business; takings over \$\frac{1}{1,250}\$ per annum, increasing; excellent living accommodation; price to include property \$\frac{1}{51},450\$, or lease can be had at

accommodation; price to include property £1,450, or lease can be had at £65 per annum; retirement vacancy.

21.—RUISLIP.—Good Middle-class General Retail Business for sale owing to family reasons; turnover £2,000 per annum; scope to do £3,000; beautifully fitted pharmacy, well stocked; inclusive purchase price required £1,400; valuation terms entertained.

22.—SOMERSET.—Village Business for sale; takings last year £1,025; no near opposition; spacious living accommodation; property can be purchased or leased; price for property £675, or rent £52 per annum.

23.—STROUD, GLOS.—Country Retail Business; very nice house and garden; low rental; net profit over £300 per annum; inclusive purchase price £775; quick sale desired.

24.—WESTERN COUNTY.—Good-class Family Business; very old established; returns over £4,000 per annum; main road position good house; price about £2,000, or valuation terms entertained.

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Lancashire and District Representative : Mr. E. BROWN, 21 Davenport Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport. Telephone : Great Moor 2405

(C1) RAYNES PARK (NEAR).—Attractive main-road business occupying prominent position in middle-class residential suburb, near to leading multiples; turnover for 1936-37, £2.847; gross profit £1.080; net to owner-proprietor, £600-£700; rent £220, including up-to-date flat; lease 17 years; price £1.300, plus stock at valuation (estimated at £480).

(C2) CHESHIRE TOWN.—Attractive well-fitted lock-up Pharmacy; turnover upwards of £1,600 per annum; rent £60; price £700, being less than value of stock and fixtures; offers considered and part of purchase money might remain if necessary.

(C3) EPSOM (NEAR).— Attractive modern Pharmacy, with compact flat, and all up-to-date conveniences; present returns (under management) approximately £40 weekly; rent £150 per annum; stock and fixtures estimated at £700; price all at £800; valuation terms if preferred.

(C4) MIDDLESEX.—Business established three years; returns now £1,712, and increasing at the rate of £15 per month; situated in rapidly growing district; modern premises with good living accommodation; for a quick sale £1,000 all at will be accepted.

(C5) BUCKS.—Middle and working-class business with good D. and P.; turnover for 1936-37, £1,162; premises occupy corner position on main road; rent £75; no near opposition; goodwill and fixtures £450; stock at valuation (estimated at £260).

(C6) WEALDSTONE.—Double-fronted Pharmacy with modern flat above; returns £1,550, and steadily increasing; long lease; good scope; price all at £500. representing value of stock and fixtures only.

(C8) ILFORD.—Branch business (lock-up); uo opposition; turnover £1,200, with scope for early increase to £2,000; price all at £350, being considerably less than estimated value of stock and fixtures.

(C9) BRIGHTON.—Old-established family business with living accommodation; turnover approximately £1,200 per annum; rent £90; no opposition; price £800, but offers considered, as a quick sale is desired.

(C10) LEICESTER.—Suburban business consisting of Pharmacy and General Store, with Post Office;

desired. (Cro) LEICESTER.—Suburban business consisting of Pharmacy and General Store, with Post Office; present pharmacy turnover £22 weekly, with N.H.I. approximately 350 monthly; energetic proprietor could increase; equitable leases of two premises with living accommodation could be arranged; total ingoing, including stocks and fittings at valuation, approximately £500. Enquiries to Walsall office. (Crr) PRESTON.—Good profit-earning business, with steadily increasing turnover; returns for 1936, £1,167; 1937, £1,261; N.H.I.

600-700 scripts monthly; property can be purchased or taken on lease at a rental of £52 per annum; stock and fixtures estimated at £450; price all-at £600.

(Cr2) LEICESTER (CITY).—Family business in thickly populated area; N.H.I. approximately 5,000 per annum; full wine licence; present turnover £29 weekly; rent £80; living accommodation; stock and fittings at valuation, approximately £750, plus moderate goodwill to be agreed. Enquiries to Walsall office.

(Cr3) EAST FINCHLEY (NEAR).—Established main road business with living accommodation, at present sub-let; turnover for year ended December, 1937, £2,572; gross profit £962; stock estimated at £1,000, all of which is good; fixtures about £280; price all-at, for quick sale £1.530, or near offer, including only £250 for goodwill.

(Cr4) HOLBORN (NEAR).—Attractive, well-fitted Pharmacy, in

[C14] HOLBORN (NEAR).—Attractive, well-fitted Pharmacy, in present hands for many years; turnover now averaging at the rate of approximately £2,250 per annum, with scope for considerable increase; price asked £250 for lease and goodwill, plus stock and fixtures at valuation. (C15) LONDON, S.W.—Drug Store situated in busy market street; turnover approximately £4,000 per annum; rent £100; lock-up shop; price £1,000 all-at, or near offer.

turnover approximately £4,000 per annum; rent £100; lock-up shop; price £1,000 all-at, or near offer.

(C16) KENT (NEAR TO LONDON).—Branch business with excellent scope and opportunities under personal proprietorship; turnover for last financial year, £1,526; good living accommodation; price all-at £870, including stocks and fixtures estimated at £570.

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